Sunday Edition

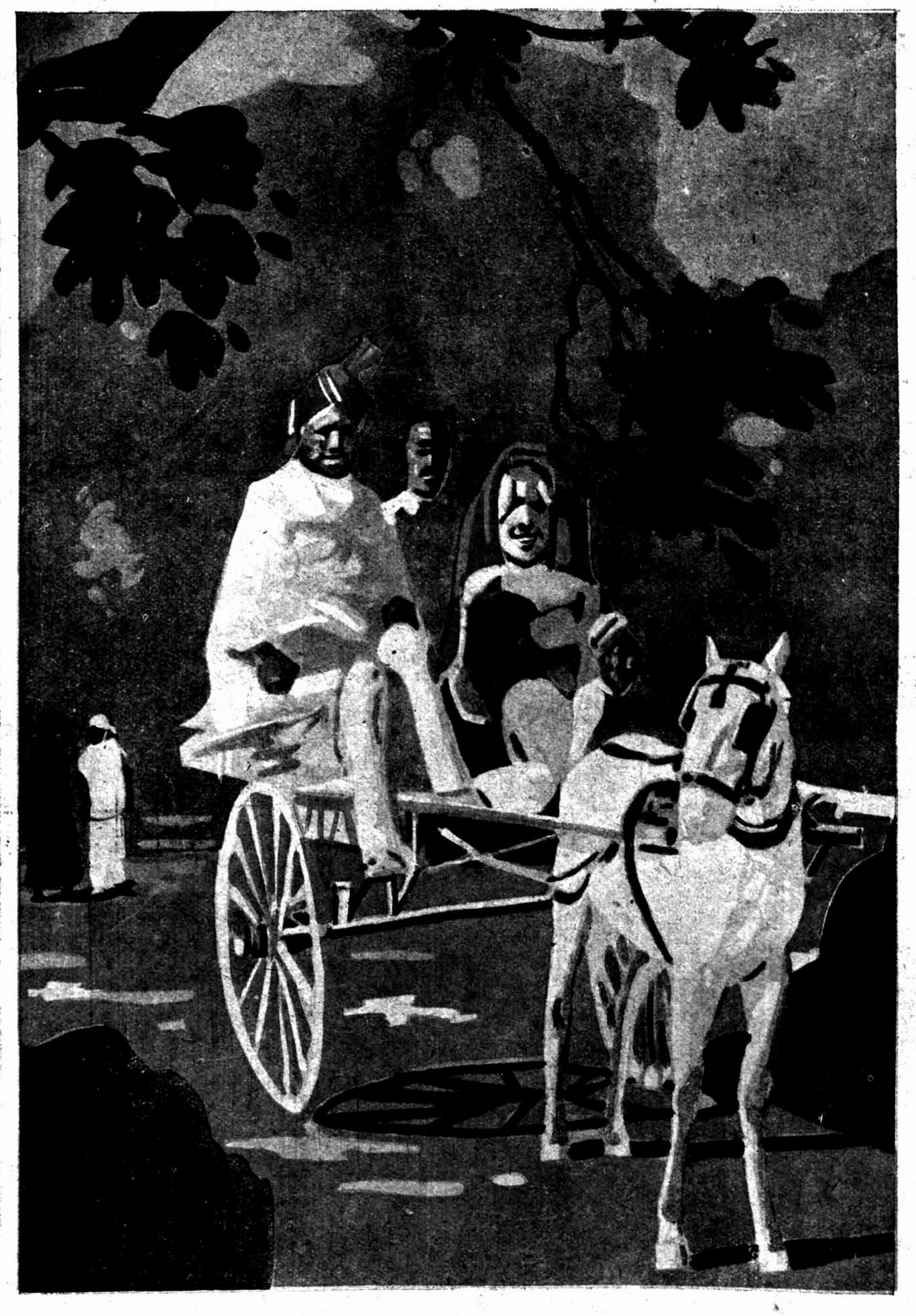
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

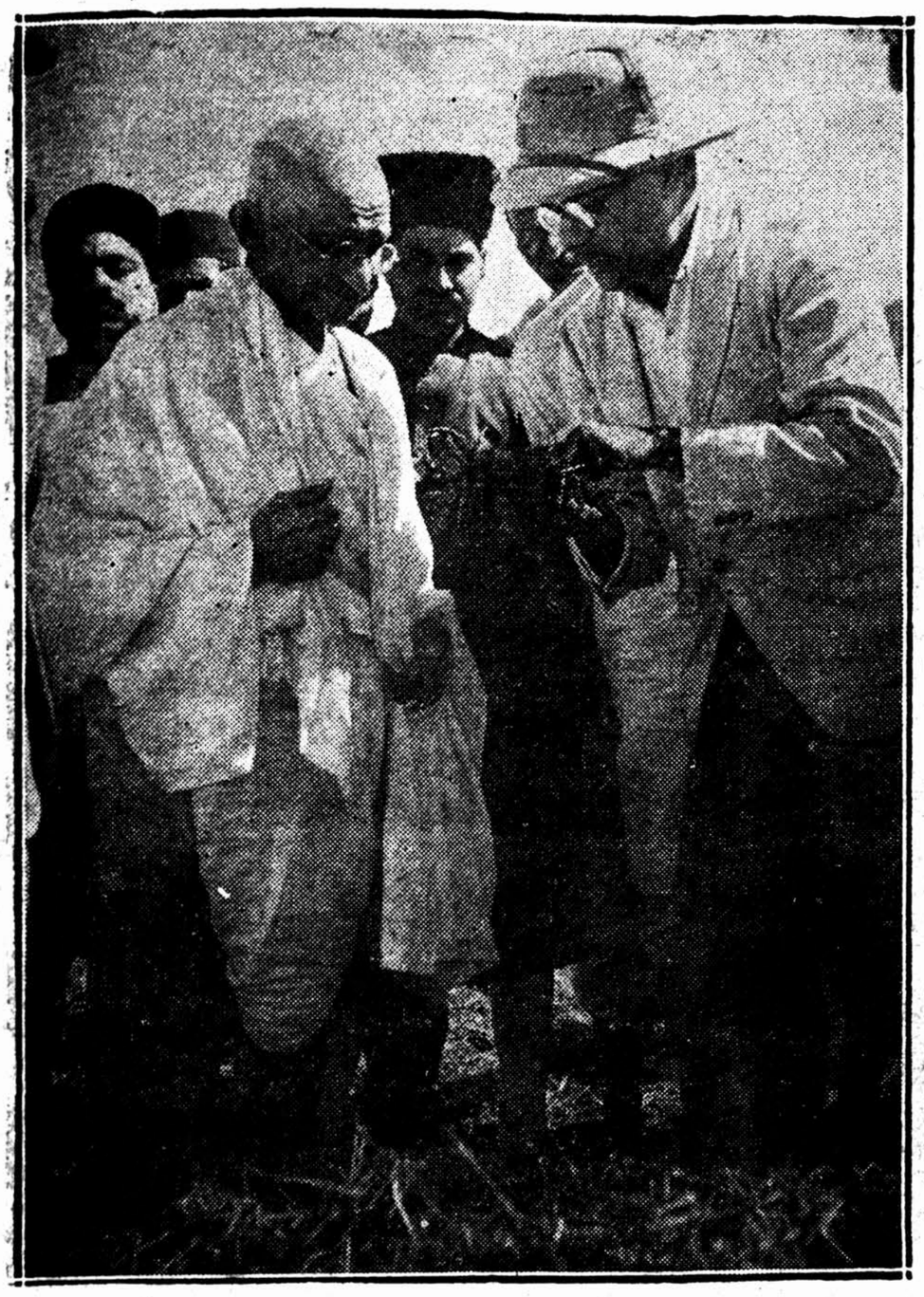
VOL XXIII NO 18 — *BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1935* — PRICE: TWO ANNAS

To The Village Fair

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

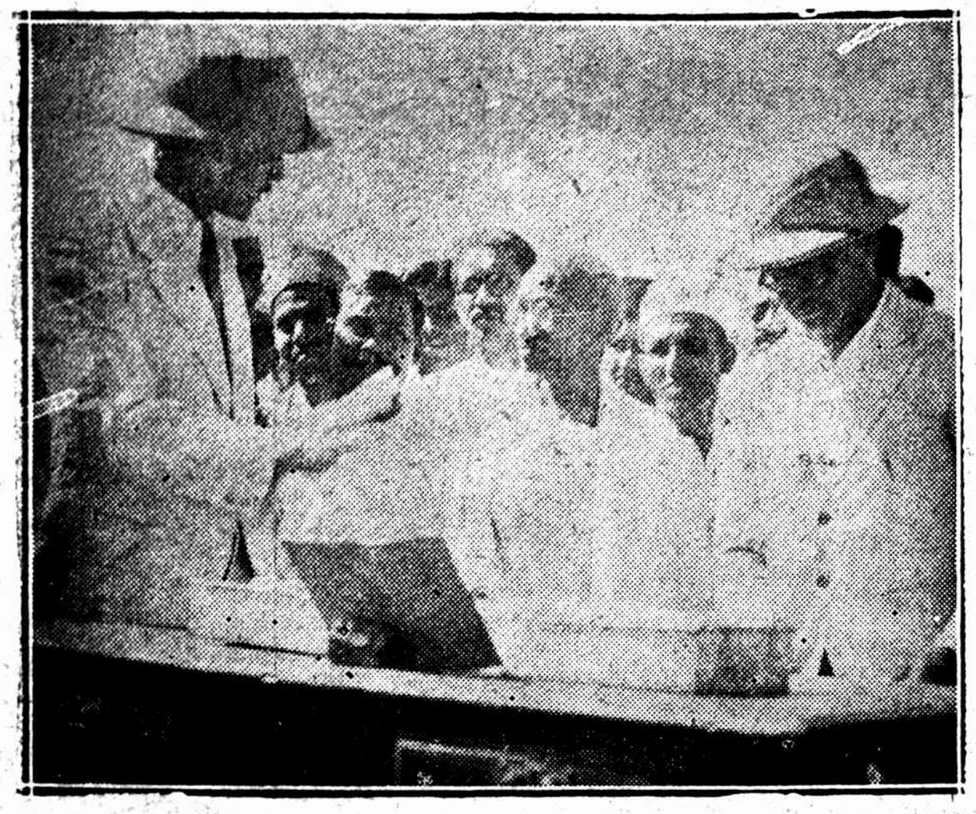


AT THE INSTITUTE OF PLANT INDUSTRY, INDORE

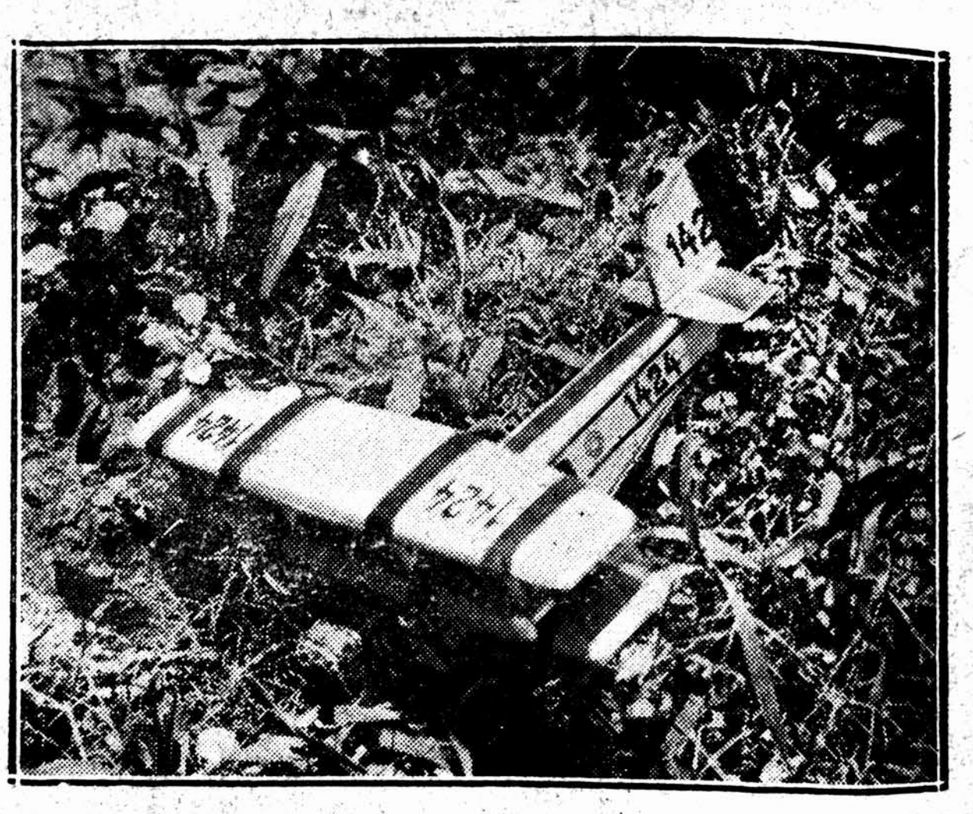


The Farm Superintendent explains to Gandhiji how the Farm compost is prepared.

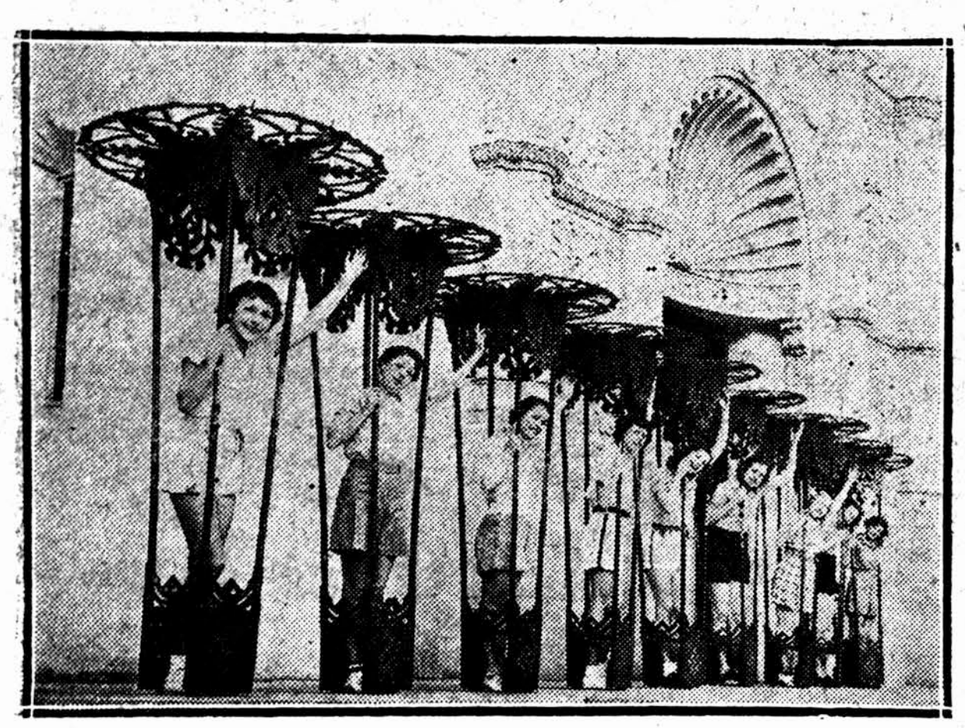
Panels from the rock-cut caves of Kennery, near Bombay.



The Director of the Institute explains the merits of Soya-beans to Gandhiji.



"The Forced Landing" (Photo taken with a toy plane)



These pretty girls review futuristic electriliers created by Juan Laranaga, famous exposition designer, for the Palace of Better Housing at California-Pacific International Exposition.

Germany's Generals dust off their gold-braided uniforms: In front is Field Marshal Mackensen (left), seated in the foreground is General Von Fritsch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

Patna Judge Boycotts Jubilee Parade

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

Motor Parade And Fireworks Display Attract Huge Crowds

"QUEEN" WINS IDAR CUP

The Motor Parade and Fireworks on the Race Course which formed part of the Silver Jubilee celebrations in Bombay drew large and enthusiastic crowds on Saturday. One hundred and sixty-six cars dressed in unique characters, paraded through the streets of Bombay. This was the first time when a Parade of this extensive nature was displayed in "Urbs Prima in Indis". The hitherto dormant artistic talent of local motorists found expression in gorgeous scenes of splendour and of historical interest.

THE OLD V. THE NEW.

Particularly the Indian "Queen" riding majestically on an elephant attended with all pomp and ceremony; the Indian Bullock cart, fast giving way to the Lorry; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s pleasure cruiser sailing on an artificial sea; the Bombay Telephone Co., holding the key to the advance of communication, and, among others, the various new models of cars, and vivid scenes of a studio in Hollywood, delighted the large crowds of spectators, who lined the route of the Parade.

They were lustily cheered when they entered the Race Course and once again were on parade before the stands which were packed to their utmost.

Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne were present at Church Gate Reclamation grounds before the start of the Parade, and later at the Race Course.

FIREWORKS.

At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes there was a brilliant display of fireworks which lasted for about an hour.

LUCKY WINNER.

The lucky winner of the Silver Jubilee Car presented to the holder of Programme No. 3414 is Mr. Salehbhoy Abdul Tyeb, Chief Officer Dawoodi Bohra Volunteer Corps, and Proprietor of Zenith Printing Works:

The following are the Prize winners:—

PRIZE WINNERS

Miss Mary E. Pajnigara Wins Idar Cup

The following are the winners of the prizes at the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade:

LADIES SECTION.

For the best turned out or the most elegant private car driven by a lady, and the best decorated private car driven by a lady.

First Prize: THE IDAR CUP—Miss Mary E. Pajnigara.

Second Prize: LADY SETHNA CUP—Mrs. F. W. Klatt.

Third Prize: THE KARANJIA

(Continued on page 42.)

Right Of Commissioner To Preside Questioned

CHIEF JUSTICE MUST PRESIDE IN ABSENCE OF GOVERNOR

Ranchi Olympians Consulted: Separate Function For Lawyers Arranged

PATNA, May 4.

It is understood that a strong objection has been taken by some Patna High Court Judges to their being invited to attend the Silver Jubilee Parade on the 6th May to be presided over by the Divisional Commissioner.

JUSTICE WORT'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Justice Wort's name has been prominently mentioned, in this connection, who appears to have expressed his inability to attend the Parade to be presided over by the Commissioner, and is stated to have urged that in the absence of the Governor, the Chief Justice should have been requested to preside.

CHIEF JUSTICE UPHOLDS OBJECTION.

The Chief Justice has shared the objection and made his views clear on the subject.

SEPARATE FUNCTION.

A brisk exchange of communications with Ranchi has followed, resulting in the decision of holding a separate function under the presidency of the Chief Justice for presenting medals to Judges, lawyers and others connected with the High Court.—United Press.

Patna Jubilee Sensation

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 4.

A sensation has been caused in the Jubilee celebration circles by the objection reported to have been taken by Justice Wort of Patna High Court to the Judges of the High Court being invited to attend the Jubilee parade on the 6th when it is to be presided over by the Commissioner of Patna.

It appears the view taken by him was that the High Court Judges should not be expected to attend the durbar presided over by the Commissioner. The Chief Justice is reported to have shared the view under Government orders as a way out of the decision has been reached to have a separate parade for all connected with the High Court over which the Chief Justice presides.

"I Will Not Take Part"

SHAUKAT ALI ON JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

But Deprecates Hostile Demonstrations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who returned to Bombay yesterday writes in a signed article in the "Khilafat":

"The Karachi tragedy has rent the heart of every Muslim. I regret I did not get the opportunity to move an adjournment motion in the Assembly as my notice for it reached later than that of Mr. K. L. Gouba. If I had the opportunity I would have put the Muslim case before the House and told the Government how strongly Musalmans feel on the matter. I am a member of the Commission appointed by the members of the Assembly and the Council of State in connection with the Karachi tragedy. Along with Raja Gazanfarali I have been authorised to co-opt more members. I am in communication with prominent Muslims on that point.

"I did not want that we should do anything in connection with the Silver Jubilee that would mar the pleasantness of the occasion. Personally I would not mind people congratulating the King but I do not approve their joining the celebrations, for we cannot forget our 59 innocent brethren who were killed at Karachi. The Government have done nothing to undo the wrong perpetrated at Karachi. They have refused even to appoint an inquiry committee.

DON'T USE MOSQUES.

"For my ownself the "Fatwa" of my spiritual guide, Maulana Qutbuddin Abdulwali, is there. I will not take any part in the Jubilee celebration nor will I advise any one to join these celebrations. But at the same time I will not organise any hostile demonstration. In one respect, however, I want to be very clear It is regarding the use of our mosques on this occasion. Mosques are houses dedicated to the prayer of God and in my opinion they should be used only for Islamic ceremonies and their use for any celebrations other than Islamic is not proper. We have no concern with other communities in this respect. But at least the mosque must be reserved entirely for Islamic ceremonies. Those who want to give expression to their loyalty can do so by contributing to the Jubilee fund or illuminating their own houses in their personal capacity.

"As regards arranging special services in mosques for H. M. the King, I am strongly opposed to this move. Such services would mean wishing a success to Christianity for conventionally and in principle H. M. the King is the head of the Christian religion and Defender of that Faith. I, therefore, hold that no Muslim can hold a prayer for him in a mosque. The services arranged in Churches and Convents are enough for H. M. the King"

NOT OPPOSED TO CONGRESS

But Mahasabha Must Eradicate Untouchability, Says Ottama

LAHORE, May 4.

Rev. Ottama, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, addressed a crowded meeting in the premises of the Hindu Sabha, Mahatma Hansraj presiding.

Rev. Ottama explained as to how the principles of both the Hindu and Budhist religion are almost equal and the entity the same. He said that the ancient civilization based upon the Hindu religious principles had been understood by the world at large. But Indians were still slaves and had no religion now.

A SLAVE NATION.

Prof. Mac Muller, continued the speaker, had told me when he saw me in Europe that in spite of all the excellency and sublimity of Buddhism, he was not prepared to learn anything from a slave nation.

Rev. Ottama urged for the eradication of the various social evils and organise 'Sangathan' among the Hindus, who had separated 6 crores of Harijans from them. Untouchability was a great stumbling block against the achievement of Hindu solidarity, and political freedom.

NOT OPPOSED TO CONGRESS.

Speaking further, he controverted the allegation that the Hindu Mahasabha was opposed to Congress.

On a motion of Rai Bahadur Sewak Ram, a resolution was adopted at the meeting condemning the murder of the Hindus, especially of children in Multan. —United Press.

NO SPECIAL HONOURS

Usual Birthday List To Be Out Early In June

SIMLA May 4

No special honours list will be issued on the occasion of the King's Jubilee, but the usual birthday honours list will be issued early in June.—A. P

30th WEEK!

PRABHAT'S

MARATHI

Amrit-Manthan

We Know You Are Seeing It To-Night

NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIMING

The Greatest Picture India has ever produced—
Now in it's MARATHI GARB
featuring
KESHAORAO DATEY, NALINI, SHANTA, SURESHBABU, BUASAHEB,

MAJESTIC CINEMA
Daily at 5, 8 10-30 P. M.
Matinee at 2-45 P. M.
To-day, To-morrow & Holidays

SULOCHANA in "DO GHADI-KI-MOUJ"

featuring
D. BILLIMORIA. ZILLOO. JAMSHEDJI. SAYED AHMED. BABY MAYURI. AND OTHERS.

A Powerful social drama that will vibrate the chords of your heart

TO-DAY! and from to-day at the Imperial Cinema—

Sulochana

in

"DO GHADI-KI-MOJ"

with the Child-Genius—

BABY MAYURI

Bring the whole family to see this racing classic and this gigantic human panorama.
Extra Shows: Saturday, Sunday, Holidays—3 P.M.
Daily 5-30, 8, 10-30 P.M.

IMPERIAL FILM CO., KENNEDY BRIDGE, BOMBAY 7.

Can India Produce 'FRANKENSTEIN'?

You will get the answer in

SUDHA PICTURES LTD'S Hindi Talkie Production

KALKOOT or KISMAT-KI-BHOOL

NAYAMPALLI

with his ghastly and ghostly make-up will convince you of the statement.

The story that will tie you down to your chair.

COMING : : : : : COMING

At the MAJESTIC CINEMA

POWERFUL DRAMA THAT WAS EVER PRODUCED IN INDIA.
WATCH FOR THE DATE

For Booking Apply To: —Sudha Pictures Ltd., Meher Mansion, Tardeo Road, Wadia Street, Bombay.
For Bombay Circuit Apply To:— Kolhapur Talkies Distributors, Parikh St., Bombay 4.

Commencing from Friday

SHRI MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S
Beautiful Masterpiece

Love that once bloomed like flowers in spring turned into fierce hatred!!!

HOW? COME & SEE

Chirag-e-Husna

Starring:—
Famous Songstress from the Punjab
Miss KHOORSHED,
BHAI DESA, AMRITSARI, Miss MUMTAZ.
AT

GLOBE TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD).

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Fri. Sat. Sun. & Holidays
at 2-45 p.m.

GREAT SUCCESS OF A TRULY GREAT PICTURE!
Thousands turned away yesterday.... box-offices besieged .... picture unanimously declared
THE BEST IN THE TOWN!

SWASTIK TALKIES
(Old Carlton Talkies, Lamington Road)
DAILY, at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m.

SEE
and marvel at
SWASTIKA'S MAIDEN VENTURE
'DARD-e-ULFAT'
or "PANGS OF LOVE"
Depicting an episode of Rome at the height of its glorious immortality
WITH A CAST OF 2,000 headed by
HEERA, IQBAL, MADHUKAR, GUPTE, MASTER KAMLAKAR, (Indian Jackie Cooper)
It challenges comparison with any Super American picture.

KOHINOOR

CINEMA
(DADAR, B. B.)

WHEN HE'S SAD
he'll touch your heart keenly!
WHEN HE'S FUNNY
he'll tickle you completely!
WHEN HE'S IN LOVE
the whole world will love with him!
HAROLD LLOYD
THE CAT'S PAW
Every thing new but these
From the SATURDAY Evening Post Story by CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND
A FOX RELEASE

DAILY, at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee To-day & To-morrow, at 2-30 p.m.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted fully qualified Nurses for Andheri Maternity & Nursing Home. Apply Dr. Bhatt, between 8—11 a.m. at Andheri. (4142).

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

56. EDUCATIONAL

VISVA-BHARATI
Rabindranath Tagore's Educational Institutions at Santiniketan for boys and girls.

Students prepared for Matriculation, I.Sc., I.A., B.A. (Pass and Hons.) of the Calcutta University; and for Visva-Bharati Diploma.

Self-contained residential institution, in an open healthy atmosphere, with unique library, hospital, resident physician, electric light, waterworks, spacious playgrounds and other educational facilities. Rare opportunity for learning Music—Bengali and classical, Fine Arts, Sloyd System of Manual Training, modern European literature and languages along with usual University courses. Inclusive monthly fee Rs. 25 for boys and Rs. 23 for girls. Admission upto 25th July, 1935. Government Scholarships tenable. For detailed prospectus apply with 2-1|2 anna stamp to—The Secretary, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, Bengal.

1018.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Arranging loan to Gazetted officers on easy terms and confident. Apply to J. F. Chavan & Co., Loan Agents 162, Bhawani Peth, Poona City. (4118A)

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds, Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents, Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Dina Building, Queen's Road, opp. Marine Lines station, modern furniture, piano, gramophone, steel almirahs, safes, glass, crockery, etc. On view. Auctioneers D. MISTRY & CO., Tel. No. 22801. Property of A. P. Suliwan, Esq., and others.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS BANNED

ELLORE, May 4.

The West Godavari District Board has prohibited the slaughter of animals in open streets and amidst dwelling houses in Tanuku.—United Press.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

Thief Breaks Into Residence In Null Bazaar And Steals Ornaments

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A daring theft in broad-daylight in one of the busiest quarters of the city was committed on Friday afternoon when the residence of one Daya Mahadeo at Adamjee Peerbhoy Chawl Erskine Road, Null Bazar, Bombay, was broken into and gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 500 stolen from a trunk.

The culprit, who is believed by the police to be an old hand in that profession, got into the house by climbing over the roof and removing some of the tiles of the building. As Daya Mahadeo and his wife, the two residents at the place, were away at the time, the culprit coolly rifled the trunk and removed the ornaments.

The Maharbouri police are investigating.

FINAL OF DADOBA GAWAND CRICKET SHIELD

The finals of the Dadoba Gawand Cricket Shield Tournament for "F" and "G" Wards, will be played on Sunday May 5 and Monday May 6 between the Mahim Javenile C. C. and the New Hindu C. C., on the Parsi Zorastrian Club ground at Dadar.

SANITARY INSPECTOR SUSPENDED

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, May 4.

Mr. Balkrishna Govind Chawhan, Assistant Sanitary Inspector of the Thana Municipality who was recently sentenced on a charge of outraging the modesty of a fisher girl to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100 or in default four months' additional imprisonment has been suspended from municipal service pending the decision of his appeal before the Thana Sessions Judge.

When you suffer from Malaria and other Fevers, start taking

KARNIK'S

Agu Mixture

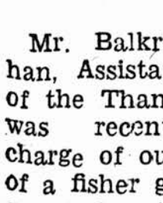
the longer your troubles are neglected the harder they are to overcome.

Beware of Imitation.

Sold Everywhere

KARNIK BROS., Bombay 4.

ANNUAL READING



One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

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YOUR CLAIMS on decrees or otherwise in any part of India, special arrangements made. Perfect security. Lives & property also insured at your greatest advantage. Loans on property arranged.

DHANESH & CO.,
Princess Street,
187, Mulji Jetha Bldg., Bombay 2.

SHOCKING FATALITY IN DOCKS

Labourer Buried And Killed By Fall Of Asbestos Sacks

Bombay, Saturday.

A Dock labourer engaged in unloading cargo from the bottom hold of S S "Movealieri" at the Victoria Docks met with a mishap in the early hours of this morning when a pile of fifty sacks of asbestos fell on him and buried him underneath.

Hardeo (30 years) the labourer was extricated with difficulty and before being removed to the J J Hospital, died on the way.

Alli Mahomed Sheikh, a foreman of the workers, in giving evidence to-day at the inquest on Hardeo, stated that a gang of of six labourers were engaged in unloading cargo from the steamer

Witness noticed the fall of a pile of sacks and cried out to the labourers who were working nearby to get away. All but the deceased ran away. The deceased was extricated but died soon after.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to severe internal haemorrhage due to the rupture of left lung.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner.

YOUTH WAYLAID AND BEATEN BY SIX

Long-Standing Enmity Alleged To Be Cause Of Brutal Assault

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Long standing enmity is alleged to be the motive that prompted six Muslims to way-lay and assault one Hassan Abdul Karim (20 years) on Friday night at Chinch Bunder Road.

The accused were, it was alleged armed with lathis and when the complainant was returning home at night waylaid him and assaulted him. As a result, he sustained serious injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The accused were remanded in custody at the Mazagaon Court till May 11.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC EARNINGS

Figures For April

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of April 1935 and for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1935, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd. for the month of April 1934 Rs. 3,20,177; for the month of April 1935 Rs. 3,37,411.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd for the month of April 1934 Rs 4,65,437; for the month of April 1935 Rs. 4,28,110

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for the month of April 1934 Rs. 5,09,522; for the month of April 1935 Rs. 6,14,358.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for fiscal year upto April 30, 1934 Rs. 38,51,103; for current fiscal year upto April 30, 1935 Rs. 42,65,122

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd for fiscal year upto April 30, 1934 Rs 46,49,608; for current fiscal year upto April 30, 1935 Rs. 48,12,942.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for fiscal year upto April 30, 1934 Rs. 49,77,031; for current fiscal year upto April 30, 1935 Rs. 58,49,411.

"SEGRI" CAUSES LITTLE BOY'S DEATH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jagadishchandra Bhagwandas, a four-year-old boy, who sustained severe burns on May 1 while playing near a 'segri' at his residence at Girgaum died at the Sir Harkisondas Hospital the next day.

A verdict of accidental death following shock from extensive burns was recorded by the City Coroner to-day.

ELECTION FEVER IN THANA

Keen Contest Between Ambedkar And Kajrolkar In Depressed Class Ward

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 4.

The whole of the Thana town is in the grip of election fever to-day.

All the six polling booths were humming with the activities of the municipal candidates' agents in their anxiety to secure votes. There was a constant flow of voters from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. at all booths, particularly Ward Nos. 1 and 2. Motors were running up and down with voters of all castes and creede.

There are in all 11,000 voters of whom about 50 per cent are expected to exercise their right.

For 21 seats there are 52 candidates. (1) 5-13, (2) 5-13, (3) 5-10, (4) 3-7, (5) 2-7, (6) 1-2.

In the first ward Messrs. W. A. Rege, N. B. Wadhavkar and Y. L. Nakhwa are leading.

Messrs. S. M. Abhyankar, R. G. Pradhan, and Hanumanbakas Lalchand are faring well in the second ward.

In the third ward there is good support for Messrs. D. M. Damle, B. H. Taraporewala and K. N. Kotwal.

Dr. T. Wells and G. L. Joshi have better prospects in the fourth ward.

In the Muslim ward (No. 5) Mr. Shaikh Moosa Usman is considered a "dead cert."

There is keen contest between Mr. D. K. Ambedkar and Mr. K. R. Kajrolkaar in the depressed classes ward (No. 6).

(Latest Report On Page 6.)

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DRAW PAY TWICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An alleged attempt by a cooly to draw one month's pay twice has landed him in trouble.

Andhul Pranik, a cooly in the Asbestos Cement, Ltd., at Darukhana, was it is stated paid by the store-keeper his month's pay on the second instant. The next morning he is alleged to have stolen the pay sheet and gone to the Cashier at the Head Office and complained about the non-paymhent of his salary.

The cashier then inquired of his store-kjeeper. The latter discovered soon after that the pay sheet was missing. He lodged a complaint with the Byculla police and the accused was arrested on Friday.

Pending enquiries, the accused was remanded in custody till May 11 at the Mazgaon Court to-day.

MOTOR FATALITY AT AGRIPADA

Rent Collector On Cycle Knocked Down And Killed By Tractor

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fatal motor accident resulting in the death of a Parsi cyclist occurred at Moreland Road, Agripada on Friday evening.

Nariman Ardeshir Jungalwalla, the Parsi cyclist in question, and a rent-collector by occupation, was knocked down by a motor-tractor belonging to the Bombay Telephone Company, and was rushed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment of injuries, but he died shortly after admission.

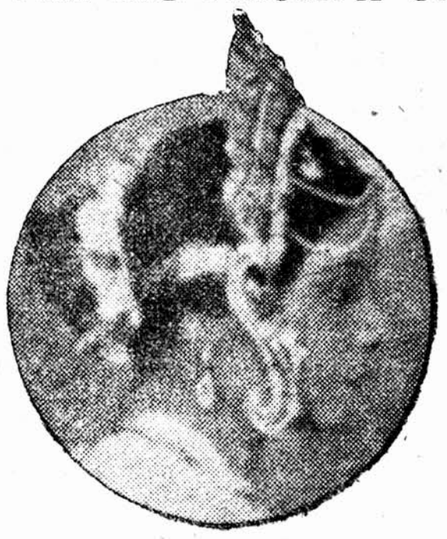
It appears that at about 4-30 in the evening on Friday, a motor-tractor with a trailer belonging to the Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., was proceeding along Moreland Road towards Jacob Circle.

Nariman Ardeshir Jungalwalla was riding his cycle, it is stated, along the same road in the same direction.

Near the junction of Souter Road and Moreland Road, Jungalwalla is stated to have swerved suddenly to the right in order to avoid a tree which juts out into the road, and in doing so, dashed against the rear left side of the trailer of the motor-tractor.

The unfortunate man fell down and the rear left wheel passed over him. He was removed to the hospital where he died.

THE BIG TRIUMPH OF ART AND GENIUS



SHALINI CINETONE'S
(Kolhapur)

SPECTACULAR HIT!

'USHA'

Directed by:—
BABURAO PAINTER

Music by:—
GOVINDRAO TEMBE

Starring:—
USHADEVI and
RATNAPRABHA

Daily 3 Shows:—
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Matinee at 3 p.m.

To-day & To-morrow
DUBASH THEATRE.

KRISHNA

Direction:— Western India Theatres', Limited

GLORIOUS
4th WEEK

Every Show is Crowded!
Daily 3 Shows:
5-30, 8 and
10-30 p.m.

PRABHAT'S
NEW MYTHOLOGICAL JEWEL
CHANDRASENA

चंद्रसेना

Featuring:—NALINI TARKHAD.

MINERVA

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
Matinee at 3 p.m.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Health-Happiness & JOY of LIFE

USE RELIABLE GERMAN MEDICINES OF WORLD RENOWNED SCIENTIST DR. RICHARD WEISS, Ph. D.M.A.F.C.S.M.P.S. Berlin,

VIRILINETS (for Men)

Testes Hormone gland preparation activated by ultra radiated mineral vitamins and approved by every specialist in Sexual diseases as an efficient remedy for sexual weakness, neurestheni a and general debility and to restore.

VITALITY—STRENGTH and MENTAL POWER FERTILINETS (for Women)

for complaints of amenorrhoea, Dysmamnorrhoea and general break down.

Price per pkt. Rs. 2|12.

Fresh stock bear Rejuvenation picture.

AMURAL

Safe, harmless, hygienic tablets for

BIRTH CONTROL

no irritation, no by-effect on health. By its local use no Pregnancy, no more children.

Price: 18 tablets Rs. 2.

CASANOVA Cream

Tila made of sexual hormones from the monkey glands and vegetable extracts into ointment form for external application. It is scented, harmless and innocuous and remove complaints of sexual nervous debility and make all phases of odour of love complete.

Fresh stock in golden packet with silvery embossed label.

Price Rs. 2 per tube for 30-40 application.

PILOSAN (R. W.)

Curative treatment of Piles bleeding or severest pain stops within 4-5 hours. Removes chronic constipation immediately. Haemarrhoids dry and heal up 'without operation.' Big cure-box contains ointment, drops, tablets and suppositories. Buy fresh stock for quick relief. Price Rs. 5.

PANCRESAL (Tablets)

Pancreas hormone gland preparation for the peroral treatment of

DIABETES

stops sugar excretion in 1-3 days and develops a potent effect in body. Each tablet corresponds to 15-20 insulin units.

Fresh stock in Bottles of 30 tablets and picture label

SANTUBEN

Curative treatment of

TUBERCULOSIS

It has cured more than 20,000 patients of T.B. in all stages. By its use the symptoms of T. B. disappear, cough stops, temperature comes to normal, bodily weight and appetite increase.

Available in Hospital packing and small trial packet. Rs. 11|8 and 2.

Sole Distributors for India:—MADAN TRADING Co., 1st Floor, 185, Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

INSPECTOR RAJE GOES ON LEAVE

Inspector S. K. Dere To Take Over Charge Of Princess St. Section

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inspector D. V. Raje to-day relinquished charge of the Princess Street Section of the Bombay City Police and proceeded on two months' leave.

He will be succeeded by Inspector S. K. Dere C I D who will take over charge of the Section to-morrow (Sunday) the 5th inst.

Inspector Dere, who is a popular and capable officer, was recently in charge of the Palton Road Section which he took over after having been for some time in the Esplanade Section. He has been attached for the past few months to the C I D at Headquarters.

M. B. KUNTE RETIRES

Tributes Paid To Thana City Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, May 4.

On the eve of going on leave preparatory to retirement, Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate of Thana, was paid glowing tributes by some members of the Thana Bar Association yesterday afternoon in his court-room. Messrs. D. M. Gupte and W. A. Rege eulogised the Magistrate's uprightness and great qualities of head and heart.

Mr. Kunte relinquished the charge of his office to-day. Mr. K. V. Raje, who is appointed as his successor, will take over the charge shortly.

Boeblingen, near Stuttgart, for Breslau, with an officer, his wife and child as passengers is missing.

German authorities enquired of the Polish Czechoslovakian authorities, but hitherto unsuccessfully.

Why League Of Nations Has Failed

Take Public Into Confidence And Analyse Causes Of Trouble, Says Mr. Warty

Mr. S. G. Warty delivered an interesting lecture on the League of Nations in its true perspective in the League of Nations, Bombay Branch Hall in the Improvement Trust Building on Wednesday evening. Mr. Khan Bahadur Cooper presided.

Mr. Warty directed a trenchant attack on the League. He said:—

"We find that just as the Leavue came to be formed after the Great War in this century, so, in the beginning of the nineteenth century soon after the Napoleonc wars, serious attempts were made to establish an organised system of conducting international affairs with a view to the avoidence of war, in which the British statesman Castlereigh took a prominent part. His idea was to substitute for the chaotic methods of the past, a system of diplomacy by conference and he provided his "Conference of Ambassadors" with an organised plan of work and with a Secreteriat. These preliminary efforts culminated later in the century into what was known as the European Concert which proved on many occasions to be an effective instrument for the joint settlement of the Balkan problems and for the maintenance of European peace.

"It is perfectly legitimate to argue," he continued, "that if the League of Nations has done everything else but has not been able to prevent war or the race for armaments which inevitably ends in war, it is a complete failure."

BRITAIN CANNOT BE JUDGED

Similarly, the dispute between Ireland and Great Britain on the question of the Land Annuities was a major issue and could well have been referred to arbitration by the League machinery, whereby the prestige of the League would have been enhanced. In the case of India also, fundamental differences have existed between India's view of her rights and the British view of her due, and Britain being a party to the dispute cannot in equity be the proper judge to decide. This was also a case for the decision of which the League machinery should have been put into operation.

WHAT LEAGUE SHOULD DO.

"I think the League of Nations would do well to take the people into its confidence," the speaker observed. "Frankly admit its failures and ask for public sympathy."

"It can best hope to survive," he concluded, and to be useful to the spread of internationalism not by broadca ting and magnifying its little successes which if magnified would only excite ridicule and make it suspect in the eves of the public, but by emphasising and explaining its own failures and their causes without hesitation.

RESULTANT OF FORCES.

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran referring to the various criticisms levelled again t the League stated that no true perspective of the League could be got unless it was realised that the League was a kind of "resultant of forces" of the Powers who are the members of the League. He also referred to the change of times and circumstances now since the League was constituted. "Unless Nationali m grows in backward areas and unless the "Nation States' reflect their people' they may not exert healthy influence and growth tending to peace, said Mr. Venkateswaran.

MINORITY TREATIES

Referring to India and the reference to the Communal Award, Mr. Venkateswaran stated that the minority treaties protected by the League are very specific in character and could not be extended without the consent of the Government. Further it was a question whether the minority pressure was on all fours with the pressure elsewhere. Mr. Venkateswaran appealed to those present to study the League's activities before evaluating it.

AIDS TO PEACE

Ex-Justice Patker who took the chair later since Mr. Cooper had to go away said the two opposite views had been represented by the two speakers and thanked them for the interest created by them. He also said an International Air Force may help in the peace of the world and emphasised the need of a powerful permanent Court of International Justice.

EXTENSION OF MADRAS TRUNK 'PHONE LINES

MADRAS, May 4.

Two more important towns in South India will be linked up with the net work of trunk telephone system shortly.

The Government have already begun operations for the extension of trunk telephone to Negapatam and Kumbakonam and it is expected that the line will be open to the public by July next.—United Press.

YOUTH'S SUICIDE ON EVE OF MARRIAGE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 4.

A curious case of suicide is reported from a village in Gulbarga District.

A young man, on learning that his parents had fixed the day for his nuptials, felt such an aversion for the ceremony that he went out to a neighbouring field and committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree.—United Press.

Sunday, May 5, 1935

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 3, 1991.
Muslim: Safar 1, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 1, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 2m.
High Tide: 0-56; 13-56.
Low Tide: 7-00; 19-56.

MONDAY, May 6.

Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, Public Holiday. Banks closed.
Special Thanksgiving Service, St. Thomas Cathedral, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, 9-30 a.m.
Naval and Military Pageant, Royal Indian Navy Dockyard, 4 to 8-30 p.m.
Lady Brabourne distributes Silver Jubilee Badges and sweets to Dawoodi Bohra children at Kasre-Husein Baug, Dharamsey Street, 5-30 p.m.
Special Thanksgiving Service. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending 6 p.m.
State Dinner at Government House, 8-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 7.

Scouts and Guides 'Own' Rally, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, Cooperage, 8 a.m.
Results of B.Sc. and Third M.B.B.S.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "M. V. Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

"BENGALI SCHOOL".

The prize distribution and anniversary ceremonies of the Anglo-Bengali School takes place to-day (Sunday) 5 p.m. at Dhuru Hall near Dadar Station (B.B. and C.I. R.) Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legal Department, will preside and distribute the prizes.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"THEOSOPHY—THE ANCIENT SOURCE"

What is Theosophy? What help does it give to us day by day? What does it do to mind and soul?
Sunday, May 5th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

ALL RECORDS SMASHED AT

THE EXCELSIOR

Three Shows Daily At 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

1910-1935
ROYAL CAVALCADE
a Special SILVER JUBILEE Presentation
with an unsurpassed array of entertainment talent

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered, by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat in the hall of 'Anand Vihar' to-day Sunday at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Is Buddhism Antagonistic to Hinduism?"

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS.

To-morrow (Monday) the World Fellowship of Faiths (Indian Centre) with the co-operation of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House will celebrate the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties the King and Queen at Byculla in the N.N.H. Hall from 8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

To-day (Sunday), at 6-30 a.m. there will be a Review Parade on the Gowalia Tank Maidan, when Sir M. V. Joshi of Amaoti will inspect the Volunteer Corps.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ, PAREL.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the above Samaj will be held in the Samaj premises, 2nd Floor, Ghaswalla Building, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

SIDDHA RANJAN SABHA.

The members of the above Sabha will enact "Sati Sulochana" a drama in Tamil, at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE.

Pandit Dwijendranathji Shastri Siddhanta Shiromani will deliver a lecture on "The Vedic Dharma" under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj in its Samaj Mandir at Kakadwadi, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public lecture for the special benefit of workers will be delivered on "Healthy Habits" by Mr. Vanamali in Marathi at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Cement Chawls near the Damodar Hall.

Another lecture will be delivered at the same time on the same day by Mr. Bhalerao on "Our Marriage Ceremonies" at the Naigaum Chawls.

TAMIL ARYA SABHA.

The second of the series of twelve free lectures on Bhagvat Geetha will be delivered to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at Chabildas High School, Dadar (B.B.C.I.).

MARATHA AIKYECHHU SABHA.

The General meeting of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha will be held, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Bombay Education League's High School, at Thakurdwar

FINALS OF DADOBA GAWAND CRICKET SHIELD TOURNAMENTS.

The finals of the tournament for F and G Wards will be played to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) between Mahim Juvenile C. C. and New Hindu C. C. on Parsee Zorostrian club grounds, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Theosophy: The Ancient Source" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The lectures in "First aid to the Injured" under the auspices of the above Association and on behalf of the Jewish Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, will commence from to-day (Sunday).

Dr. O. David, will deliver these lectures at the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, at Parel Road, Byculla.

The course consists of a series of about 8 lectures, fully illustrated.

Every Sunday Class for males will commence from 2-30 p.m. and that for females at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Intending candidates may register their names with Mr. Samuel Judah, Honorary Secretary, No. 16, Umerkhadi 2nd Row, Bombay.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Royal Cavalcade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"The Night is Young" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Border Town" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

SWASTIK TALKIES—"Dard-e-Ulfat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"All the King's Horses" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Soul of a Nations" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

GLOBE—"Chirag-e-Husna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandrasena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Usha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Do-Ghadi-ki-Moj" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"The Cat's Paw" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES—"Noor-e-Yaman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Reginald King and his Orchestra. 8 p.m. A Scottish Religious Service.* relayed from Glasgow Cathedral. 8-45 p.m. "This Scepter'd Isle." A short poetry reading. 9 p.m. The Palladium Orchestra, Conductor, Richard Crean. 9-45 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-05 p.m. The Band of his Majesty's Grenadier Guards. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

UDAY SHANKAR DANCES

To-day's Show At Ville Parle

Under the auspices of the Khadi and village Industries' Swadeshi Exhibition, Uday Shankar and his company will give a programme of select dances at the Satyagraha Camp Building, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle, to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m.

The rates for tickets are Rs. 5, 2 and 1. Children between 3 and 12 years will be admitted at half rates.

PUPILS' OWN SCHOOL ANNUAL

Stages Social Playlet

The Pupils' Own School, Vile Parle, terminated its annual celebrations on Monday last by entertaining a number of guests from the suburbs.

The items of entertainment included two separate playlets—one "The Dhed-Boy"—by the principal of the school Sjt. Vakil and the other a light playlet by Sjt. B. Shukla—with songs and dances. Both the pieces were presented with great dramatic effect and "The Dhed-Boy" a playlet was performed with credit by the children of the school.

The songs and dances of the children delighted the audience. Some strikingly original garba-dancing and ras-dancing was a new feature in the school's entertainment.

The stage-effects, too were tastefully decorative.

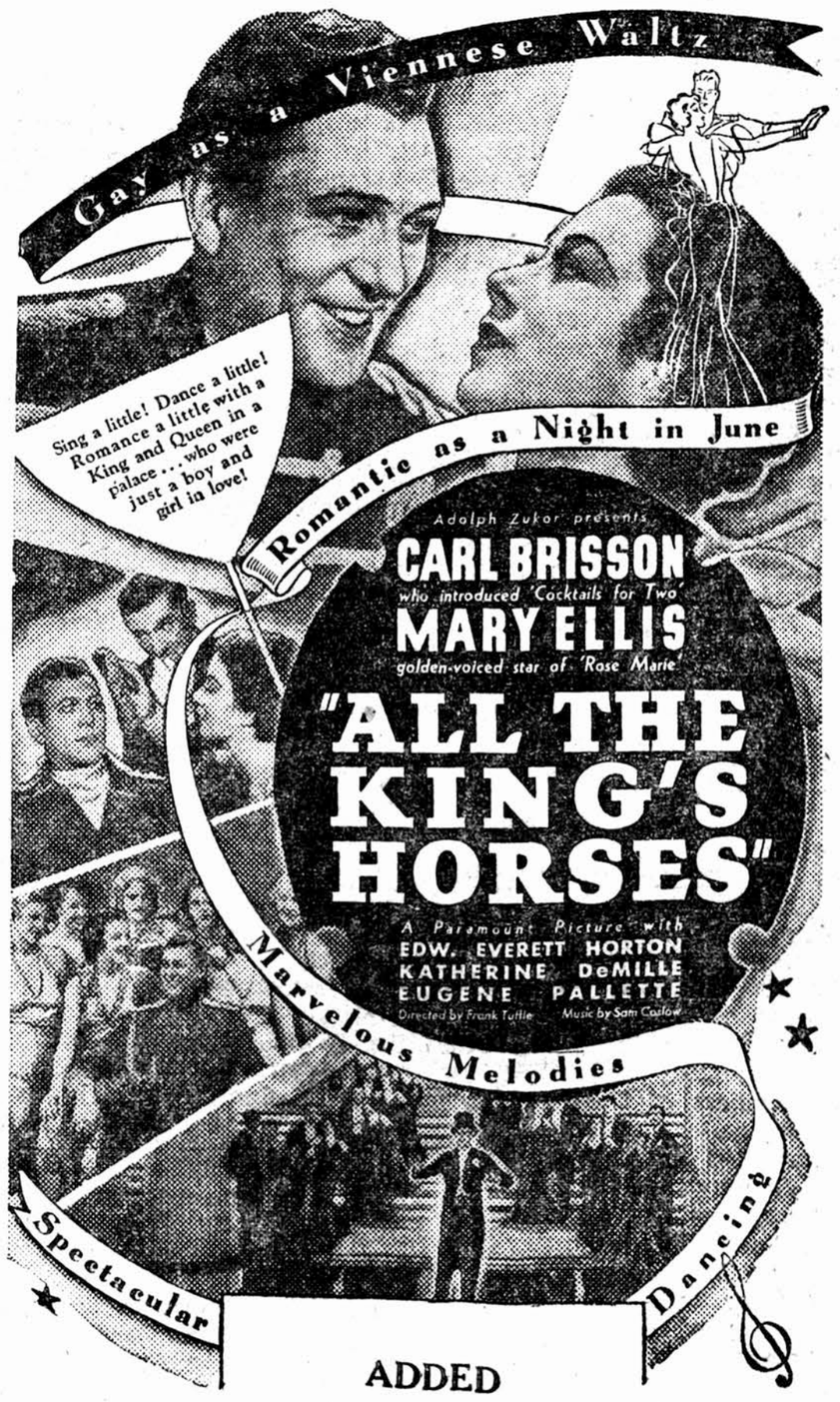
To-day On Radio

10 a.m. Classical Music. By Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussain, 12 noon. Columbia Presents A Light Entertainment. (Records). 1 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Evensong. Evensong relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba 7-30 p.m. The V U B Ensemble. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Light music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

PATHE

TO-DAY 10 a.m.
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


Gay as a Viennese Waltz
Sing a little! Dance a little! Romance a little with a King and Queen in a palace . . . who were just a boy and girl in love!
Romantic as a Night in June
Adolph Zukor presents
CARL BRISSON
who introduced 'Cocktails for Two'
MARY ELLIS
golden-voiced star of 'Rose Marie'
"ALL THE KING'S HORSES"
A Paramount Picture with
EDW. EVERETT HORTON
KATHERINE DeMILLE
EUGENE PALLETTE
Directed by Frank Tuttle
Music by Sam Coslow
Marvelous Melodies
Spectacular
Dancing

ADDED ATTRACTION
"LONG LIVE THE KING"
A complete record of His Majesty King George the V.'s Reign, without any padding.

Indian Trade Grievances

(Continued from page 48).

which I must, however, sound a warning is the organisation of sectional or communal bodies for the advancement of trade.

TOWN DUTY REFUND

Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Vice-President at the First Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber held to-day said:

I should like to refer to a question which has been hanging fire for the last four years and more, viz: the question of amending the Town Duty Refund Rules of the Bombay Municipality.

As you are all aware, the Bombay Municipality made certain amendments in 1931 to these rules. The more important of these related to Rule 13 empowering the Municipal Authorities to refuse claims for refund on the ground that the claim papers were not propery filled up or were deficient for some acts of commission or omission on the part of merchants.

This particular amendment among others, has adversely affected the commercial community of the City. Your Committee had, without losing any time, requested their representative on the Corporation to move in the matter in order to have the Rules restored to their original form; but it is a matter of considerable regret that, inspite of the efforts of our representative on the Corporation and in spite of our repeated reprsentations to the Authorities concerned, nothing seems to have been so far done in that regard. Let us hope that the Municipal Authorities would even now realise the urgent necessity of giving the much-needed relief to the commercial community of the City, by making satisfactory changes in the Town Duty Refund Rules without any further delay.

HEALDS & REEDS INDUSTRY

I wish here to allude to the summary rejection by the Government of India of the recommendation of the Tariff Board, in regard to the Healds and Reeds Industry, for removal of tariff inequality and equalising the duties on raw as well as finished products, on the specious reasoning that such a recommendation raises the question of protection which was not a matter of reference to the Tariff Board. The Tariff Board had carefully and exhaustively gone into this reference and made their rcommendation as above.

We are, therefore, painfully surprised at the attitude taken by the Government of India in not giving effect to the reasonable recommendation of the Tariff Board, which would have removed an unjust and avoidable hardship to the indigenous industry.

SILK INDUSTRY

Another instance of how the legitimate claims of Indian industries are ignored is afforded by the inaction of the Government of India on the representations made by the Silk Industry and supported by the Chambers of Commerce regarding the inadequacy of the protection accorded to the industry.

It may well be pointed out that the protection accorded to Indian Silk Industry has failed to achieve its object and by the further falling off of prices the margin of protection has been substantially reduced. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will look into the matter and use the special powers given to the Governor-General under the Indian Tariff Act to revise the duty under certain conditions so as to bring the same quantum of protection to the Silk Industry as was recommended by the Tariff Board, or at least that level of protection which was ultimately passed by the Legislature.

GLASS.

The question of protection to the Indian Woollen Industry is under consideration of the Tariff Board at present, and your Committee have strongly recommended adequate measure of protection which would enable the industry to face foreign competition and consolidate its position.

Our experience of short-term protection granted to various industries has shown that such protection fails to give that measure of confidence and impetus to industries which is so very essential for their full and proper development. Your Committee have, therefore, supported the claim of the Woollen Industry that the period of protection should be fixed at least for 12 to 15 years.

One more instance of how the Government of India are acting in regard to the claim for protection of Indian Industries is afforded by their sitting tight over the report of the Tariff Board, submitted long ago, in regard to the Glass industry. Time and again, your Committee have urged on the Government the necessity of publishing this report and introducing the necessary Bill in the Legislature, affording adequate protection to the Glass Industry; but so far our appeals have fallen on deaf ears. Let us hope that Government will take immediate action in the matter

UNUSUAL APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF CASE

Rejected By The Chief Judge Of Small Causes Court

BOMBAY, Saturda.

An unusual application was made by Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Chhelshankar D. Vyas, Advocate, in the Court of the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, on Thursday, for the transfer of a case on the ground that the defendant in the suit had a reasonable apprehension that the Court before which the case was being heard was liable to be prejudiced by the decision of a preliminary issue.

His Honour the Chief Judge, however, declined to interfere and rejected the application.

In this matter a suit was filed by the plaintiff, a dealer in grocery stores, etc., for goods sold and delivered.

The Summons was made returnable in the ordinary course on June 6th. But the plaintiff immediately made an application before His Honour Mr. Noronha, for deposit of security, attachment before judgment and that the Summons should be made returnable in three days.

This application was supported by the plaintiff's affidavit alleging that the defendant was besieged by creditors and was consequently never to be found in his house; that he was indebted to his landlord for several months' rent, that the landlord had filed an ejectment suit and that the defendant, who was a native of Hyderabad, was intending to run away from Bombay within a week.

After reading the affidavit the Judge made the Summons returnable in ten days.

When the matter came on for disposal, Counsel for the defendant, Mr. Chhelshankar Vyas, claimed that the plaintiff should in the first instance be put on proof of the allegations contained in his affidavit, but the learned Judge ordered him to file his defence there and then. This having been done, Mr. Vyas again urged that the preliminary issue of the truth of the allegations and the justification for the order expediting the hearing must be taken up first.

The learned Judge, thereupon, directed him to put the defendant into the box, but Mr. Vyas protested that the plaintiff must first be examined. The latter was then called into the box and was unable to substantiate a single one of the allegations in his affidavit. He could not name a single creditor of the defendant.

The defendant was also examined and testified that the statements in the affidavit of the plaintiff were all entirely untrue. He had paid his rent to date. He did not come from Hyderabad but was a native of Madras. He had been resident in Bombay for 15 years and had no intention of leaving the City.

In the cross-examination by Mr. Deshmukh and in reply to question by the Judge the defendant said he had a distraint for two months' rent sometime previously but had paid it there and then. He was asked a number of other questions to which his Counsel objected but the Judge said the question of his financial status was in issue and permitted the questions.

The defendant said he had a regularly monthly salary of Rs. 75 and other sources of income which he explained.

Defendant's Apprehension

Mr. Vyas then applied that the case should be restored to the list in its original order as no grounds whatever had been shown to justify the application for expediting the hearing.

The learned Judge, however, stated that in his opinion the application for expediting the hearing was justified and passed an order accordingly. He fixed the case for hearing on May 3rd.

In his application to the Chief Judge, the defendant stated that His Honour Mr. Noronha having decided against him on the preliminary issue and granted an application supported by an affidavit which was manifestly false in every particular, an apprehension had been created in his mind that, if the case were tried in the same Court, it would be difficult for the learned Judge to give an unprejudiced decision, as the issue would have to be decided between the word of himself and his witnesses as against that of the plaintiff.

He, therefore, prayed that notice should issue to the plaintiff to show cause why the case should not be transferred to the file of any other Judge of the Small Causes Court and an order to stay the hearing in the meanwhile passed.

Mr. Khairaz, in presenting the application, said that, in the circumstances, the applicant had a reasonable apprehention that he would not get justice in the Court of Mr. Noronha and it would be in the interests of the parties concerned if the case were transferred.

His Honour the Chief Judge said this was an application for an interlocutory order to stay the hearing of a suit and to transfer the case to another Court. He was not inclined to interfere. If the applicant failed to get due justice in the hearing of the suit, he would have his remedy in appeal. The application was, therefore, dismissed.

Case Settled

On the case coming for hearing on the following day (Friday) Counsel for both parties appeared and informed the Court that they had come to a settlement. The terms of the settlement were noted by the Court and a decree was passed for the amount agreed upon.

RAIN TO INCREASE IN KASHMIR

Low Pressure Area Over West Punjab Persists

POONA, May 4.

The low pressure area over west Punjab persists there and has deepened. It caused local thundershowers in North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir with scattered dust storms along the North-west Frontier. Local thunderstorm and rain have also occurred in Mysore and Assam with a few falls in South-east Madras, Tenasserim and East Bengal.

Chief Amounts Of Rainfall

Victoria Point, quarter of an inch; Mymensingh one inch; Sibsagar half an nch; Dibrugarh Cherapunj quarter of an inch; Drosh half an inch; Parachinar quarter of an inch; Mysore and Coonoor, half an inch; Bangalore and Kodaikanal quarter of an inch.

Forecast

The thunderstorm and rain will increace in North West Frontier Province and Kashmir and extend in the Punjab in and near West United Provinces hills and in Chota Nagpur and Bengal. Conditions are favourable for the occurrence of duststorms in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-5-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.022 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.2 degrees 0.8 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.1 degrees 2.7 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 92 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-5-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.9[illegible] inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MISHAP TO U. P. OFFICIAL

Wounded By Bullet Aimed At Panther

LUCKNOW, May 3.

Mr. Mayadas, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bundelkhand circle, was accidentally hit on the shoulders by a bullet while he was out on a panther shoot. The bullet which was aimed at a panther by one of his party rebounded off solid rock and struck Mr. Mayadas.

He was immediately removed to Jhansi hospital where the bullet was extracted.—A.P.

H. C. TENNIS FINALS

Perry Beats Austin

WALK-OVERS IN DOUBLES

BOURNEMOUTH, May 4.

In the finals in the hardcourt tennis, in Men's singles Perry beat Austin 0—6 6—4, 3—6, 6—2 6—0.

Women's Doubles was won by Mrs. Pittman, and Miss York (walk-over) and Miss Dearman and Miss Lyle were scratched.

Mixed Doubles were won by Tuckey and Scriven (walk-over) and Prenn and Miss Dearman were scratched.

Dearman was suffering from influenza.—Reuter's Special.

Reschevsky Wins International Chess Tournament

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 3.

The 22-year old Russo-American, S. Reschevsky won the international chess tournament at Margate beating Capablanca by half a point. Reschevsky is regarded as the most promising among the younger generation of chessmasters. He usually plays quickly but yesterday took 80 minutes to consider a move in the game against the British Champion, Sir George Thomas, The game ended in a draw.

Sir G. Thomas was the third in the tournament.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS

Alleged False Labelling By American Exporters Condemned

(Special Cable)

ROME, May 3.

A resolution affecting the future attitude of the world cotton-spinners towards the United States was considered by the special resolutions at the committee of the International Cotton Congress. It is known that some delegates favour a strong resolution denouncing the alleged false labelling practises of the American cotton exporters.

This resolution will have the effect of an ultimatum that if this practice continues the members of the Congress will boycott the American cotton. It is anticipated that such a drastic action will be modifide when the resolution will be submitted to Congress to-morrow.

The session to-day was devoted to the discussion of the egyptian cotton situation, with suggestions for improvement of the varieties produced, methods handling in the raw state and eliminating the humidity. The length of discussion in that connection is regrded as indicating the increased importance which Egypt is commanding in the world's cotton market.

Fresh Lease For Madras Council?

OOTACAMUND, May 3.

Political circles here believe that the life of the Madras Legislative Council, which already had two long extensions will further be extended by six months from November next. An official announcement in this connection is expected to be made shortly.

In that case, the cherished expectation that the reformed Legislature will be able to discuss the next Madras Budget will not be realised.

General election to the Council under the new constitution is expected to be held in September or October 1936.—United Press.

London Thronged With Sightseers For Jubilee

Westminster Hall Prepares For Gorgeous Ceremonial

LONDON, May 3.

The Queen's gown on May 6 may be hydrangea pink silknet embroidered with lace over cloth of silver producing a shimmering effect, with a cloak of silver lame, collar of white fox and turban of hydrangea pink silver with a matching plume, blue ribbon garter and also diamonds and pearls.

The King has ordered the procession to leave and return to Buckingham Palace by the south instead of the central entrance in order to give the crowds a better view.

The Dean of St. Paul's announces a special thanksgiving service open to the public at 4 p.m. on May 6 which 5,000 people are expected to attend. A gorgeous ceremonial is being prepared at Westminster Hall in May 9th when both Houses of Parliament will present addresses. The roof which has been cleaned and floodlit is now recognisable as the finest mediaeval roof in Europe and is of superb appearance. Hampton Court will be floodlit in red the Horse Guards Parade in blue and St. James Park lake floodlit by gas. One hundred and fifty buildings in London including the most famous spires and churches and 1,800 buildings in the provinces including twelve castles and twenty abbeys have been specially selected as seeable for miles round.

Crowds of sightseers are daily increasing in London at night time and the west end is almost impossible. The weather prophets forecast a minor heat wave.

The last Premier for the Jubilee arrived when Mr. Forbes landed at Southampton. Many hundreds of telegrams of congratulations are already reaching Buckingham Palace requiring a special staff. court and post office.

Electric experts are busy carrying out final tests on the gold microphone for the King's broadcasts to the Empire on the evening of May 6.

There have been amazing scenes throughout London and the dense crowds have caused frequent and prolonged traffic jams buses often taking 40 minutes to cover a mile.

The B. B. C. announce that almost all the Jubilee programmes which are broadcast on Britain will be relayed to the Empire and many foreign countries.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

PRIVATE VIEW OF JUBILEE ACADEMY

'Picture Of Year' Is Sir A. Cope's Portrait Of King

LONDON May 3.

The "picture of the year" in the Royal Academy of which there is a private view to-day, is Sir Arthur Cope's fine portrait of the King in naval uniform painted in 1928, which has been hung in the Diploma Gallery for years. It has made an unprecedented comeback for the Jubilee Academy, because it is considered a fine and appropriate study. It occupies a place of honour in the great central hall. His Majesty is also portrayed as a Field-Marshall in a bronze bust, in garter robes, in marble and finally in robes of State in a sketch model for a statue at New Delhi by the late Mr. C. S. Jagger.

There is a bronze statuette of the Prince of Wales in tennis attire holding a racket which is also by Mr. Jagger. The 90 year old Captain Adrian Jones has a fine equestrian statuette of General Botha.

Pictures of Signor Mussolini, President Roosevelt, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Montagu Norman among other famous people strike a familiar note.

Other striking works include two accepted from an ex railway porter and a hairdresser, the latter's being a vivid representation of a woman's cubicle in a saloon.—Reuter's Special.

SERIOUS FIRE IN BAREILLY VILLAGE

200 Constables Assisted By Residents Control Conflagration

BAREILLY, May 4.

After strenuous work for more than two hours, 200 constables assisted by villagers were able to put out a conflagration that was raging at village Hajiapur, 3 miles from Bareilly. At one time it looked as if the whole of the village would be destroyed, but prompt and sustained efforts saved the village with the destruction of only 8 or 9 huts.

The cause of the fire is stated to be that while sweets and other edibles were being prepared in a hut, a spark from fire ignited the roof and the fire soon developed into a conflagration.—United Press.

MACDONALD WEIGHED HIS WORDS

How German Press Looks At His "Newsletter" Article

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, May 3.

Conciliatory parts of Mr. MacDonald's speech were welcomed in the press. "Boersenzeitung" says, after his worldwide gallop through the columns of a newspaper (reference to article in "News Letter)" he has now retaken the hold of the bridle

"German'a" says, Mr. MacDonald has left one pier whereon the new Anglo-German bridge can be built.

Allgemeinezeitung" says. Mr. MacDonald resumed the role of a mediator which he played in the past with so much ability.

"Kreuzzeitung" says Mr. MacDonald weibhed his words and disappointed those expecting sensations.

PRESS KEEPS MUM.

Paris: Mr. MacDonald's speech was reproduced lengthily in the press but practically no comment appeared thereon. Comments are being devoted to the Franco-Soviet pact.

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT

Will Remain In Force For Period Of Five Years

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, May 3.

The Franco-Soviet Pact, the text of which is published now, will remain in force for five years. The pact provides that in the event of either country being in danger of aggression on the part of any European state the signatories should immediately consult in regard to the measures to be taken for enforcement of the provisions of article 10 of the League Covenant.

In the event of either signatory being subjected to unprovoked aggression on the part of any European state they shall immediately come to each other's assistance. The provisions of the treaty shall not be carried out in any way inconsistent with their previous treaty obligations.

Each signatory is free to become a party by mutual consent to like agreements and obligations under which shall replace those resulting from this treaty. Nothing in the treaty shall be interpreted as restricting the signatories from the League of Nations obligations.

PHILIPPINES REVLOT QUELLED

Several Leaders Arrested While Others Take Cover

MANILA, May 4.

The back of the revolt in the Philippines appears to have been broken with the arrest of several insurgent leaders. Other leaders have gone into hiding.—Reuter.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MADRID, May 3.

The Cabinet has resigned in accordance to Premier Lerroux's previously announced intention of carrying out the cabinet reshuffle.

GERMAN 'PLANE MISSING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, May 3.

It is officially revealed that a German Government 'plane one of the several which is used to transport official personages, which started on April 30 from

COCHIN HARBOUR PROBLEM

Nomination Of Board Of Governors Suggested

COCHIN, May 4

It is learnt that the proposals submitted by the Cochin Durbar in regard to the Harbour, are under the consideration of the Government of Madras.

It is believed that the establishment of a Board of Governors nominated by each of the Governments on the lines of the Admiralty Court has been suggested as a possible solution of the problem, without Cochin surrendering jurisdiction over her land and waters in the Harbour to the British.—United Press.

SELECTIONS FOR I. C. S.

Four Successful Candidates Accepted As Probationers

SIMLA, May 3.

A communique states:—

In the communique dated the 8th November, 1934, it was announced that two vacancies in Indian Civil Service would be filled this year by competition among the Burman candidates and three were definitely offered for an open competition at the Indian Civil Service Examination held in Delhi in January, 1935.

It was also stated that four vacancies were reserved for nomination of Muhammedan candidates and that if any Muhammedans were successful in the Delhi Examination, the number of nominations would be reduced.

DELHI EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Of the first three candidates successful at the Delhi Examination, one is a Muhammedan and the fourth candidate also belongs to that community. It has, therefore, been decided to take the first four candidates in the Delhi list, that is, two Hindus and two Muhammedans and to make two nominations.

The names of the Indian and Burman candidates who have been successful in the open competition in Delhi and the competition in Rangoon, restricted to the persons of Burmese domicile, held in January last, are as follows:—

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Indian candidates:—Mr. Shishir Kumar Banerji, Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Madani, Mr. Brahmdeva Mukerji and Mr. Agha Abdul Hamid. Burman candidates:—Mr. U. L. Goswami alias Maung Pan Gyaw and Mr. P. R. H. Molloy. These candidates will be accepted as probationers if they are found physically fit on the results of their medical examination.

The names of the candidates to be selected by nomination will be announced later.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

FLANDIN BREAKS HIS ARM.

PARIS, May 4.

Premier Flandin has broken his arm in a motor accident near Auxerre, while proceeding to Danceysurcure, a small town in the Yonne Department for the purpose of voting in to-morrow's municipal elections.

The Premier has been taken to nursing home.—Reuter.

ANOTHER RAID ON SWISS FRANC?

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 4.

Speculators, encouraged by proximity of French elections and the Swiss referendum are screwing up courage to begin another raid on the Swiss franc and later on the guilder. The movement has already assumed fair proportions, but not fully reflected foreign exchanges, owing to intervention of Swiss authorities.

The action of the Swiss National Bank in raising the discount rate and addressing a letter to other Swiss banks requesting them to help to put a stop to speculation harmful to the franc is interpreted by speculators as indicating the Swiss authorities in regard the situation with apprehension.

ITALIAN FILMS.

(Special Cable.)

ROME, May 4.

For every three foreign films, one Italian film must be shown was decided at the Council of Ministers presided over by Sgr. Mussolini.

Move To Suppress Congress Left-Wing

Alleged Socialist Circular Cannot Be Genuine, Says Mr. Nimbkar

BOMBAY, May 4.

With reference to the publication in the "Pioneer" of an alleged circular of Swami Sampuranand disclosing the so-called Indian Socialists' bid to establish a "Revolutionary Government in India based on the 'Red Model' ", Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, labour leader, in an interview to the "United Press" said:—

CANNOT BE GENUINE.

"Though not a Congress Socialist myself, I can say that the alleged circular of Sampuranand as published by the "Pioneer" cannot be a genuine one. I know Mr. Sampuranand and I have high regard for his intellectual understanding regarding the various political theories and problems. The circular as published is full of illogical and misstatements. The story of capturing of the Congress and converting it into a Soviet of the representatives of the revolutionary class with a view to establish a socialist government on "Red Model" is a propagandist work on the part of the Anglo-Indian papers to move the government to suppress the Congress Socialist Party which is the left wing of the Indian National Congress, by starting some such case like the "Meerut Conspiracy Case."

MISTAKES OF THEORY.

"In fact, lately I have had rumours that a scoop of such a nature against the Congress Socialists is under contemplation. Secondly, I will not believe the alleged circular because there are obvious mistakes of theory with regard to a Socialist state. No one who has a real grasp of government on "Red Model" will say that the Indian National Congress is capable of being turned into Soviet of representatives of revolutionary classes."

MOVE TO DIVIDE CONGRESS.

Mr. Nimbkar added: "This is also a deliberate attempt to divide the Congress ranks by raising this red scare and win over the majority of the orthodox section of the Congress for co-operation with Government."—United Press.

Dr. Sunker Bisey, Inventor

KNOWN AS 'EDISON OF INDIA', HE SUCCUMBS IN MT. VERNON HOME AT AGE OF 67

Perfector Of Atomidine

MOUNT VERNON New York April 8.—Dr. Sunker Abaji Bisey, inventor, who was known for many years as the "Edison of India," died here yesterday in his home at 64 Sidney Avenue.

Born sixty-seven years ago at Bombay, the son of Abaji Balvant and Nanibai Durvey Bisey, he attended British schools in India and then became a protege of Sir R. V. Subnis He was the oldest son, and as his father was a district judge, it was the desire of his parents that he become a lawyer. Dr. Bisey had no interest in law but a great desire to perfect and invent new products.

While he was still attending school Subnis gave him a copy of an American inventors' magazine and young Bisey decided that he would follow in the footsteps of the late Mr. Edison. At the same time he resolved that some day he would meet the American inventor.

That meeting took place eventually, but it was not until fifty years after the Indian youth made his resolution in Bombay. In 1930 Dr. Bisey presented Mr. Edison with a hand-engraved silver tray when the two met at Llewellyn Park, N. J. From Mr. Edison Dr. Bisey received an autographed photograph.

For a time Dr. Bisey was employed in the service of the British Government in India and later in England During this period, however, he worked on his inventions and saved what money he could for the eventual trip to the United States.

In England he formed the Tata-Bisey Invention Syndicate and, while there, received several awards, including one for the invention of an automatic weighing machine. He also invented a number of optical instruments and type-casting machines. For sixteen years he lived in England and then, after returning several times to India, came to the United States in 1916.

Dr. Bisey is best known in this country for his perfection of a water soluble non-irritating and non-poisonous iodine known both as Beslin and Atomidine.

He was a member of the London Society of Science, Letters and Arts, of which he was an honorary fellow, and the New York Institute of Inventors. He also was a member of the London Society of Engineers, the Hindustan Society, India Society and the Chamber of Commerce of Mount Vernon.

Surviving are his widow, a daughter Miss Edna Bisey, and two sons, Harold and Reginald Bisey.—"New York Times".

AMATEUR GOLF.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the Hollinwell final English amateur golf championship, Woollam beat Fiddian (two-one) 36 holes.

THANA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Results Of Muslim And Harijan Wards Declared

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 4.

The polling of the triennial elections of the Thana Municipality, took place to-day. The counting of votes was finished, in respect of wards No. 5 and 6 (the Muslim and the depressed class constituencies, respectively.)

The result is as under:—Messrs. Sheikh Musa Usman and Phairu Mahomed were declared elected, from the Muslim Ward, and Mr. D. C. Ambedkar from the Depressed Class Ward.

There were altogether 7 candidates for two seats in the 5th Ward, and two candidates for one seat in the 6th Ward.

The result of the other four wards will be declared on Monday after the counting of votes which will begin at 8-30 a.m.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF TEMPLE

Madhav Baug Protest Meeting

On Saturday evening a meeting was held in Madhava Baug to protest against the alleged desecration of the Kalyanraj Temple (in Jodhpur State) under the auspices of the Provincial Hindu Varnashram Sangh. His Holiness Goswami Maharaj Shree Gokalnathji Maharaj presiding.

Resolutions criticising the action of the authorities and to send a deputation to interview the Maharajah of Jodhpur were passed unanimously.

The president criticised the modern tendencies of "irreligion" which were making serious inroads on the old forms.

Mr. Jamnadas Sangvi strongly pleaded for sending deputation to wait upon the Maharajah of Jodhpur and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

TARDEO JARTHOSHTI MANDAL.

The annual gathering of the Tardeo Jarthoshti Mandal will be held this (Sunday) evening at the Seth's Agiari, at Tardeo Road, when Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside, when the report of the activities of the Mandal for 1934 will be read.

After the gathering is over, a dinner will be held at the same place.

BOMBAY AND SILVER JUBILEE

Bombay Udvada Athornan Mandal representing progressive Parsi priests have sent a wire to the Governor of Bombay requesting His Excellency to convey their "sincere greetings and best wishes to their Majesties on this felicitous occasion".

The Board of Juma Masjid, Bombay have sent a cablegram to the Lord Chamberlain, Buckingham Palace, London, tendering their dutiful felicitations to their Imperial Majesties, and pray for their long life and prosperity.

THE LAST WORD

IN

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"GENOXYLE"

A preparation of Dr. Laboschin, A. G. (Berlin) Most Effective, harmless and sure

a Prevention against CONCEPTION and VENEREAL INFECTIONS

Re. 1-8 per Tube. Ask your chemist to supply a tube

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"I GUARDED KINGS"

A SHADOW BEHIND THE BRITISH THRONE

Scotland Yard's Special Branch--A Real "Secret Service"

What King Edward VII Told The Kaiser

By Ex-INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST

(Late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard, and now one of the leading British Private Detectives).

King Edward the Seventh, descending from his carriage in the Courtyard of Buckingham Palace on a biitter cold winter's night, paused as he saw a nearby attendant surreptitiously rub his numbed cheeks. "Go inside and tell the wine butler to give you a whisky and soda," ordered the King; then his eyes twinkled—"but probably you know your way to it alright, eh?"

It was a kindly thought and a typical jest of the beloved monarch—and the man he spoke to was myself.

At the time I was a young officer of Scotland Yard's Special Branch, detailed for duty as a member of the royal body-guard, and looking back down the crowded years the scene leaps fresh and vivid to mind, an intimate sidelight of that great, splendid personality whom the Empire adored, who in life charmed the world with his humour and humanity, and whose death brought almost every crowned head in Europe to London to honour his memory.

King Edward always had a cheery word for his detective guardians, though sometimes our presence irked him, as he liked to feel that he was the one monarch above attempts at assassination. On one occasion he chaffed Kaiser Wilhelm II because of the large phalanx of German Secret Police which surrounded that monarch wherever he went.

The Kaiser frowned. "But you have your own police guard"—and he nodded his head towards the spot where I and two other S. B. men stood watching our royal charge.

"Those fellows?" King Edward chuckled. "Those fellows are not 'guarding' me! They are there just to see that I don't get up to mischief!"

The duty of guarding royalty is a "peak" job for the Special Branch detective, a pinnacle in his career. The officers selected must of necessity be men of good education and the highest integrity, linguists (Special Branch officers speak French, German, Italian, Russian, Yiddish and some of them even converse in Chinese!) so that in the event of duty with visiting foreign royalty they can act as interpreters as well as protectors, and shorthand is essential.

This famous arm of Metropolitan Police was founded in 1883, when the outrages of the wild Irish Femians terrorized London. To cope with the terrorists, a handful of policemen were detached for "special duty" to shadow suspects, and it was from this first coterie that the new highly-skilled department grew up inside the C.I.D

The passing years brought new ideas, until to-day the Branch is in many ways akin to that "Secret Service" so beloved of the fiction-writers.

A Real "Secret Service"

Locked away in its closely-guarded files are real-life stories of stark tragedy, high romance and desperate adventure which would make any fiction-writer bite his finger-nails with envy—they are the greatest stories of all, the Stories which Will Never Be Told Some of them are unfinished stories, their climax yet to come, waiting for Chance—the greatest plot-weaver of them all—to take a hand or the dogged perseverance of an S. B. man to write "Finis."

For eighteen years I was a member of this, the most exclusive police body in the world, which now numbers about a hundred British aces of political crime prevention and detection.

Before we go any further, let me give you an insight into the workings of the Branch. Its activities are multitudinous, but mainly its purpose is to act as a detector of big-time trouble coming to the boil in the stew-pot of international politics, and to step in with unerring precision and PREVENT at the right moment.

If I could show you the Special Branch "Black Book," you would realise at once the extent of its ramifications, the amazing gamut of its knowledge, the penetration of its all-seing eye. Listed in the "Black Book" are the descriptions and photographs of individuals of all nations who are likely to prove troublesome to crowned heads and other important personages.

This record is supplemented hourly by news received in code telegram from police headquarters all over the world. Here is an instance of the celerity with which the Special Branch "gets on the job."

X, a known political criminal, takes train from Paris en route to England. Before he reaches the port of embarkation on the French coast, his movements have been telegraphed to the Yard, and a message is flashed to Dover, Folkestone, or Newhaven (whichever it may be) for the Special Branch officer on duty there to pick up the man on arrival, and either to make sure that the Immigration Department does not admit him at the port, or, if his passport is in order, to keep him under strict surveillance from the moment he puts his foot upon English soil.

Should the man board a boat-train for London, at Victoria Station another officer of the Special Branch takes charge of the shadowing. There is no escape for the unwelcome intruder; from time of landing until he leaves the country keen eyes are watchinng his every move.

For many years I was Senior Special Branch officer at the ports of Dover and Newhaven watchnig for Dope smugglers, spies, White Slave Traffickers: and thousands of international crooks of all kinds passed through my hands. Of these hectic days as a Port Police Officer, I will tell in a later article.

The headquarters of the Special Branch is not within New Scotland Yard, as many people suppose; it is in "Scotland House." a tall building adjacent to the well-known headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police on the Thames Embankment. Here, in a very up-to-date and well-equipped suite of offices, Great Britain's political police is engaged in a night and day warfare against those who may endanger the safety of the British Empire, or any distinguished Foreign visitor who may be the guests of the Empire.

One hears much about the activities of the so-called Secret Police forces of other great Powers, and the way in which they rule by instilling fear; but the activities of the Special Branch are never chronicled in the daily newspapers, and it is seldom that one of its officers appears in a police court, unless it is to apply for an extradition warrant or to give his testimony in support of a deportation order. The Branch believes that quiet prevention is far better than attempts to cure by the Mailed Fist or the Big Stick.

It is to the everlasting credit of the Branch that it has made Great Britain famed as one place where not only its own rulers but those of foreign countries may walk in safety. London is known as one of the best venues for conclaves of international statesmen. And it is even safe to say that England is the safest place for those fleeing from foreign political persecution.

Buckingham Palace Detectives

Within Buckingham Palace, home of the English King and Queen, is an important detective guard post, under the charge of a Detective-Superintendent of the Branch, who details officers for surveillance duty with members of the Royal Family.

I should like to make it clear that attempts to molest members of the English Royal Family are almost unknown; their immunity—so different from the perilous lives of many European potentates—is chiefly because of their popularity, and the love and respect which they have inspired by sheer nobility of character. During the time I was attached to the late King Edward VII. I was never called upon to protect him from any serious interference by either subject or alien. Of course, as always, there were plenty of autograph and souvenir hunters, petitioners, and fanatics with fancied grievances, to be kept at bay; but a few tactful remarks soon convinced these pesterers that they were only committing a breach of social etiquette in trying to gain the ear of the King.

Once, at Paddington Station, a woman broke from the crowd, and throwing herself on her knees before King Edward, clasped him firmly round the shins and refused to let go until he heard her plea in regard to her son, who had been sentenced a few days previously to a long term of penal servitude in one of His Majesty's prisons.

I was on duty at the time, but had relaxed my surveillance in order to confer briefly with Sir Dighton Probyn about some transport arrangement. Imagine my consternation as I turned and saw what was happening I darted forward, and would have lifted and carried the obstinate suppliant bodily from the royal presence, but the King motioned me away, and himself helped the old lady to arise.

She was now quivering with fright at her own temerity, and could scarcely gasp out her story. But King Edward patted her soothingly on the shoulder, told her to write to his Secretary about the matter, and with a final kindly word turned and entered the royal coach.

I conducted the woman away, and handed her over to the Railway police, but knowing that the last thing King Edward wished was to cause her further suffering, I told the officers to see that she was provided with a cab and sufficient money to pay her fare home. And boarding the Royal train, I mopped my brow in relief, and hoped I should not receive a reprimand from my superiors about my lack of watchfulness!

Lunatics At Large

Not all the lunaticse in the world live in padded cells. Many of them are not even certified. Believe me, there are plenty of lunatics at large, and it is a common occurrence for eccentric individuals and those slightly deranged mentally to fasten their attentions upon royal personages. Sometimes their "kink" takes the form of a strong love infatuation for some member of a royal family! I remember very well one occasion when, patrolling along the front of Buckingham Palace, I found an excited old man hopping from one foot to the other, battering at the main gates and demanding admittance. A uniformed policeman was endeavouring to calm him down. "Now what's all the trouble?" I asked—and to the amazement of the constable and myself, the old fellow declared vehemently that he had received a proposal of marriage from a member of the Royal Family!

We tried peaceful persuasion, but at last he became so worked up that his violence had to be restrained, and an ambulance car was summoned to convey him to an insane asylum. It transpired afterwards that the poor chap had for many years been a soldier with the British Army in India, where he had contracted sunstroke from which he never recovered. A sad case but it just proves to what lengths a warped imagihation can go.

Again, I was on duty in Whitehall during the Royal Procession for the Opening of Parliament: I had noticed a man who seemed to be acting in a most excitable manner, and kept him under observation. When the cortege came down Whitehall he made a frenzied attempt to break through the crowd, agitatedly waving a

(Continued on page 37.)

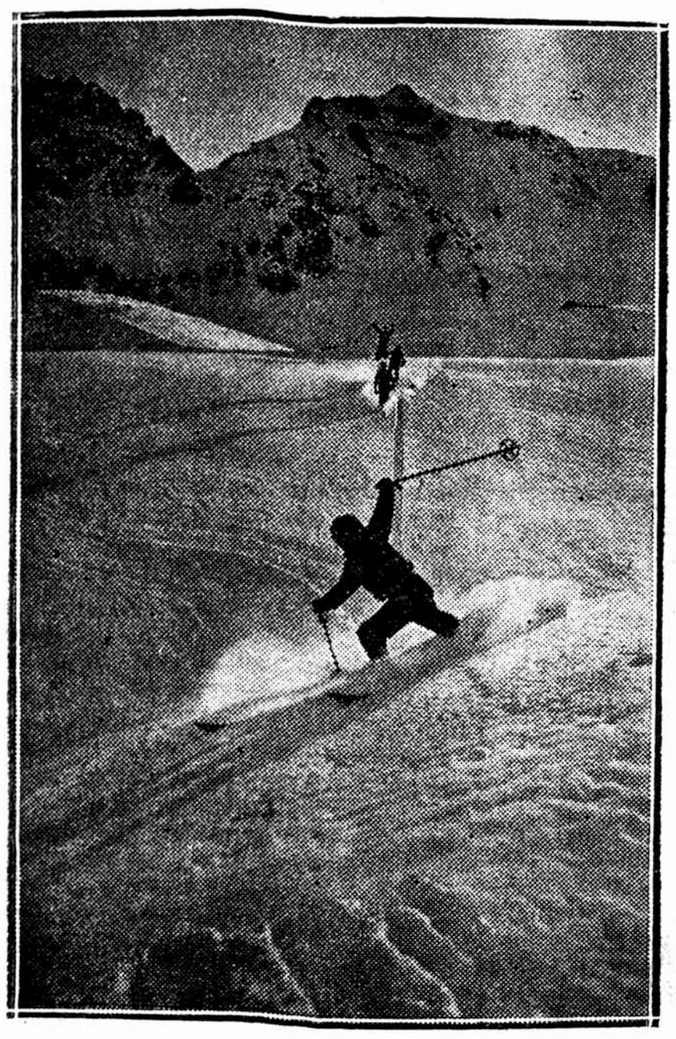
Switzerland

The World's Oldest Republic Abounds In Natural Beauty & Magnificent Architecture

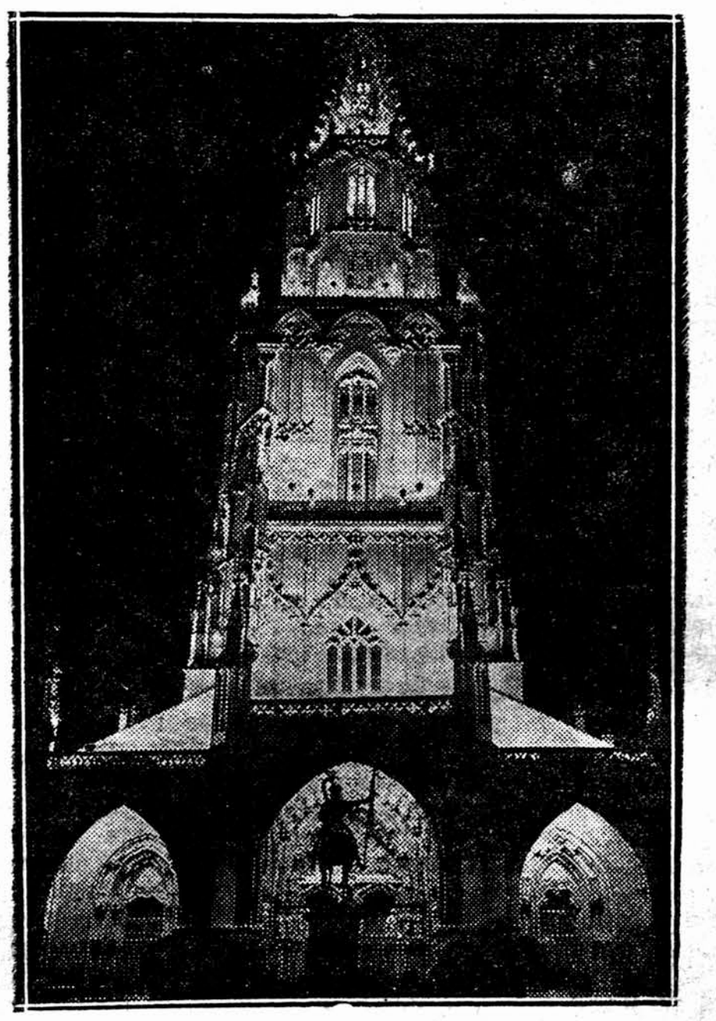
By K. A. A.

We in India are beginning to experience the rigours of summer. Winter clothes are being stored away and electric fans are being overhauled for use in the offices and homes. In Switzerland, however, the mountains and the lakes are still frozen and thousands of tourists from all over the world—from England and France and Germany and even from across the Atlantic—are flocking to the pretty little state for a spell of winter sports.

Switzerland is said to be the prettiest country in the world though its claim can be disputed by our own Kashmir. But it is undoubtedly a beautiful country and abounds not only in lovely lakes, enchanting snow-covered peaks and emerald green vallies but also in magnificent architecture. Its churches and chapels and other mediaeval buildings have an unfailing interest for those with an eye for the artistic and the beautiful.



A remarkable snapshot, showing a number of skiers.



The Cathedral of Berne at night.

The Swiss People

The population of Switzerland is a curious mixture. It is composed of the fragments of different people who either conquered, settled in or took refuge in Switzerland. The history of Switzeland offers a striking instance of how the idea of common national interests once aroused will trascend all barriers of race. language or religion. So long as these different elements were disunited, Switzerland was a vassal state, first of the Franks, then of the Germans and finally of the French. But in 1813 they joined into a confederacy, drove out the foreign rulers and established an independant federal state—the Swiss Confederation—which is composed of 22 cantons or districts. Of these 22 cantons, people of some speak French, some use native dialects, while others speak German and Italian. In the Swiss Parliament itself more than three languages are spoken.

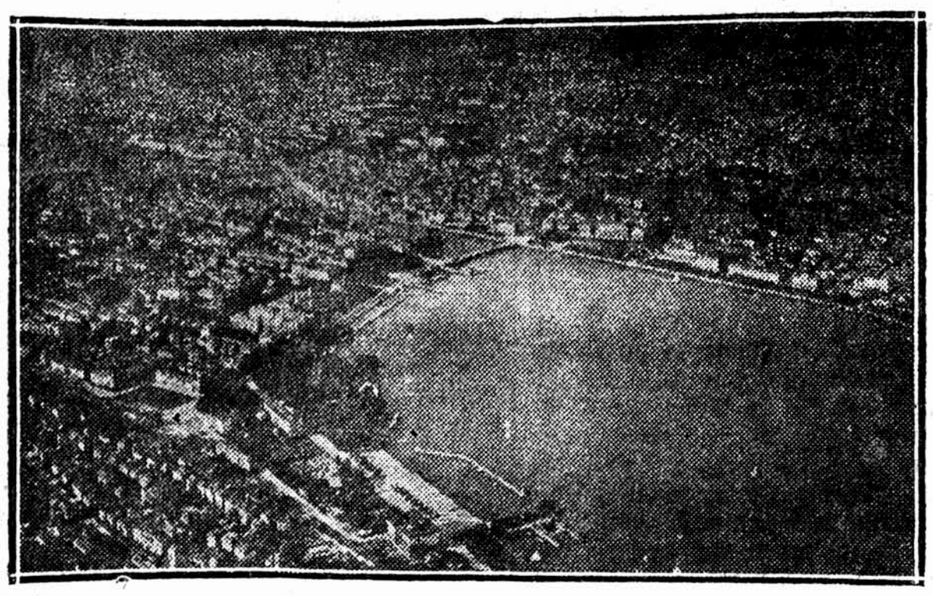
Not only in language but in religion also there is great diversity. The population consists of Catholics, Protestants (both Lutherans as well as Calvinists) and Jews. Still the Swiss are one nation, proud of their fatherland and in spite of such glaring diversities they are a democratic people and their Government is a very good example of a free federal republic. The history of Switzerland has a lesson for India!

Alpinism

But it is not to study the interesting history of the Swiss that people go to Switzerland. Most of them go for mountaineering in the snow covered hills of the Swiss Alps. This rigorous form of sport which is highly dangerous and not infrequently proves fatal attracts thousands from all parts of Europe and even America and the main industry and occupation of the Swiss (besides watch-making, of course) may be said to be entertaining their visitors, who are a source of quite a large proportion of the state revenue.

Mountaineering was, however, rarely dore in the past centuries. For one the craze for adventure had not taken such a hold on the Europeans as it has done now. And the native avoided the heights as glaciers and peaks were considered to be the residence of evil spirits, goblins, demons and ghosts The superstitions began to be broken after the 15th centrury and since the 19th Alpinism has become as favourite a sport of the Swiss as football is of the English, numerous Alpine clubs have been formed and in all the country there is hardly any peak that has not yet been conquered. The establishment of the cog railway has made most peaks accessible even to the timid visitors though the adventurous spirits would hazard the heights and in spite of great risks involved persist in climbing the most difficult peaks.

With the increasing popularity of Alpinism, traffic in Switzerland has increased vastly and more and more visitors are going there every year. All possible amenities are provided by the Swiss Government—fine roads, railway lines, cog-railways, mountain defiles, mule tracks and rest houses for the climbers on the frozen peaks. It is a land of hotels and even on such high altitudes where plants flourish no longer one can find comfortable hotels where one may find comfortable rooms and good food at moderate prices. Switzerland is the tourist's paradise and both the Government and the people who are extremely hospitable by nature do everything in their power to ensure the safety and comfort of the travellers.



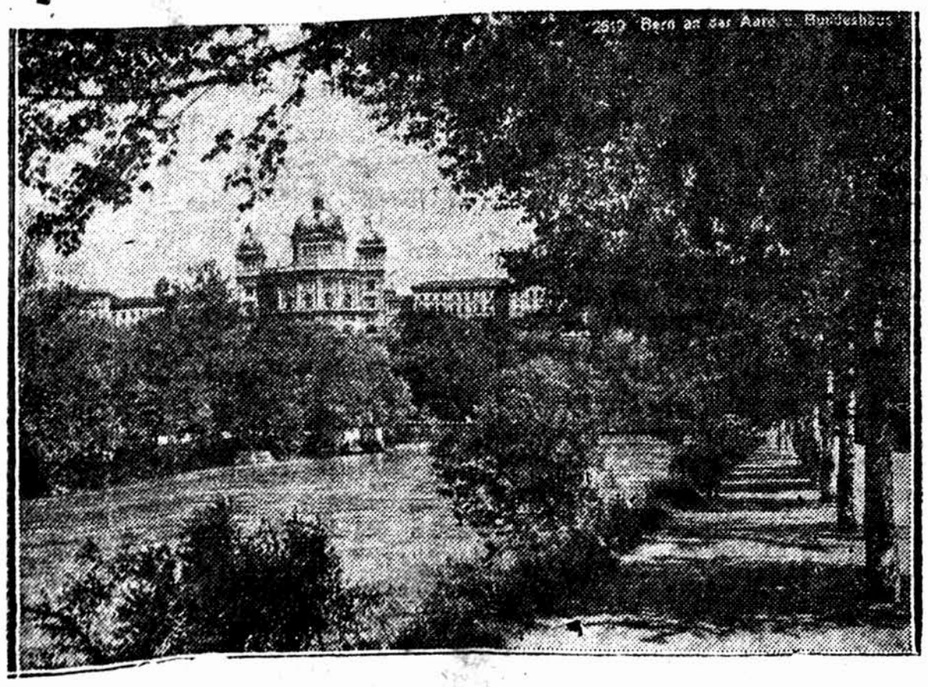
Aerial view of Zurich, Switzerland's biggest city, situated on the shores of Lake Zurich.

Winter Sports

It was in the begining of the nineteenth century that visitors began pouring in Switze land. But they came only for summer. It was not till the present century that people thought of spending winters here. And who has not heard of such winter resorts as St. Mortiz, Arosa and Davos. The ambition of every young man and woman in Europe is to go to Switzerland in winter and enjoy the many sports that are played on the frozen snow. The popularity of winter sports is increasing every year and it was recently estimated that more than four million strangers flock to Switzerland every winter.

Skating and ski-ing are of course the most popular of the sorts and almost all important hotels have their own skating ice-rinks. Skating is a fairly difficult art and it is only after long and patient practice that one can

(Continued on page 39)



Parliament House of Switzerland at Berne.

Mountaineering is one of the most popular sports of the Swiss. Here is party of students ascending the ice-frozen Alps.

A Triumph Of Soviet Engineering

Moscow Subway, Built By Soviet Citizens With Soviet Materials In Shortest Possible Period Of Time, Turns Out To Be World's Finest Underground Enterprise

(By A. Aziz Azad, Moscow).

One of the most complicated problems facing the Moscow Soviet (municipality) during the course of the past decade was that of the city's transportation. Ever since the decision of the Soviet Government that Moscow, and not Petrograd (now Leningrad) was to be the capital of the U. S. S. R., the population of the former increased daily.

The new masters of the Russian Empire found Petrograd to be a weak strategical point, situated far from the main economic and industrial centres of Russia, though, it is true very near to her European rivals, Moscow, though politically a very. suitable capital, and situated in the centre of the Empire, thus commanding a very convenient position, was a city of the medieval ages, a big village, as it was called, and not very suitable to house the numerous state institutions and the ever increasing population. This point, however, we will discuss at large when we describe the city of Moscow itself. At the present it is sufficient to say that after the transfer of the capital city, and the industrial development of the U. S. S. R., Moscow's population has increased from 1,700,000 to 3,600,000, and it is to-day the fifth largest city in the world.

Mr. Rotert, Chief Engineer of Construction Work of the Subway.

The only means of transportation in Moscow a few years ago were the tramcars and "Izvoztchiks" (carriages). Automobiles were very limited in number, while busses and taxis were conspicuous by their absence. Since for some reason or other the number of "Izvoztchiks" rapidly decreased, the trams were the only means of transportation, and Moscow presented a scene unusual in other capital cities of the world. Passengers packed themselves into the interior of the trams like sardines in a can, while those who couldn't get in hung on the steps, and in fact any where that they could get a foot-hold. Such a situation often resulted in tragedy, and many fatal accidents occurred daily.

As soon as the Government was able, it first imported busses and taxicabs from abroad, then began to build its own in order to facilitate the city transport of Moscow and other large cities of the Soviet Union. In the case of Moscow, however, it was found that the best solution of the transportation problem lay in the building of a subway, though the number of taxis, omnibusses, and trolley-busses is being increased and is an important means of mitigating the situation.

Previous Project Throttled By Church

The building of an underground railway was proposed for Moscow by Russian engineers long before the Revolution. It was pointed out that because of the irregular plan of the city; meteorlogical conditions resulting in heavy snow-fall, etc. in the city and environs, etc. resulting in huge inconvenience to all kinds of traffic, a subway would be the only convenient means of transportation under Moscows climatic and other specific conditions. But for reasons quite strange, and even ridiculous, owing to the great opposition by the clergy, merchants, and the orthodox section of the population, the former regime refused to favour such undertaking.

When, some time before the Revolution, Engineer Balinsky proposed a project of building the subway to the then Moscow Duma (municipality), a great stir was caused among the clergy, the merchants, and the orthodox of the city, who, among other things, addressed a petition to the Chairman of the Mayorality of Moscow, Prince Galitsin, giving the following arguments against the proposed subway: "As the tunnels of the proposed subway will pass under the churches at the shortest distance from the altars, etc. the holy churches will be polluted." The Bishop Sergie wrote to the Metropolitan of Moscow: "Is it possible to allow such a sinful intention to be fulfilled? Would it not be humiliatin for mankind, whom God has created a wise being, to descend underground? What lies beneath the surface of the earth is known only to almighty God, and it is not the business of sinful man to know it." On the basis of this, and other opposition, the city Duma decided "to refuse Mr. Balinsky in his suing for the building of a subway."

Work Started By Soviet

Quite contrary was the case when the building of a subway in Moscow was discussed by the Soviet authorities. Not only was there no opposition shown by the Public, but it was urged that it must be built quickly, and the population rendered immense support to the authorities throughout the period of construction. Here is the decision adopted by the present rulers of Russia in 1931 on the problem of building the subway in Moscow. How much the two decisions differ from each other can be judged by their substance, spirit and sincerity of purpose. "To immediately start the preparatory work for building a subway in Moscow, because it is the chief means of solving the problem of quick and cheap movement of the population The construction work is to be started in 1932."

Accordingly, under very difficult conditions, the construction work of the subway was started in 1932. The Moscow underground turned out to be full of obstacles. The tunnels were to be built through rock, sand, underground rivulets, the remains of three ancient cities, and other similar objects. In addition, the country had never built a subway previously, and both Russian engineers, as well as unskilled workers, were inexperienced in this new field of work. A huge organization of supplies of materials was required; For example, 700,000 tons of sand. 375,000 tons of cement; 1,225,000 tons of gravel; 685,000 cubic meters of wood; and 98,000 tons of steel were required.

Mr. L. M. Kaganovich, People's Commissar of Railway (Communications) who actively participated in the building of the Subway.

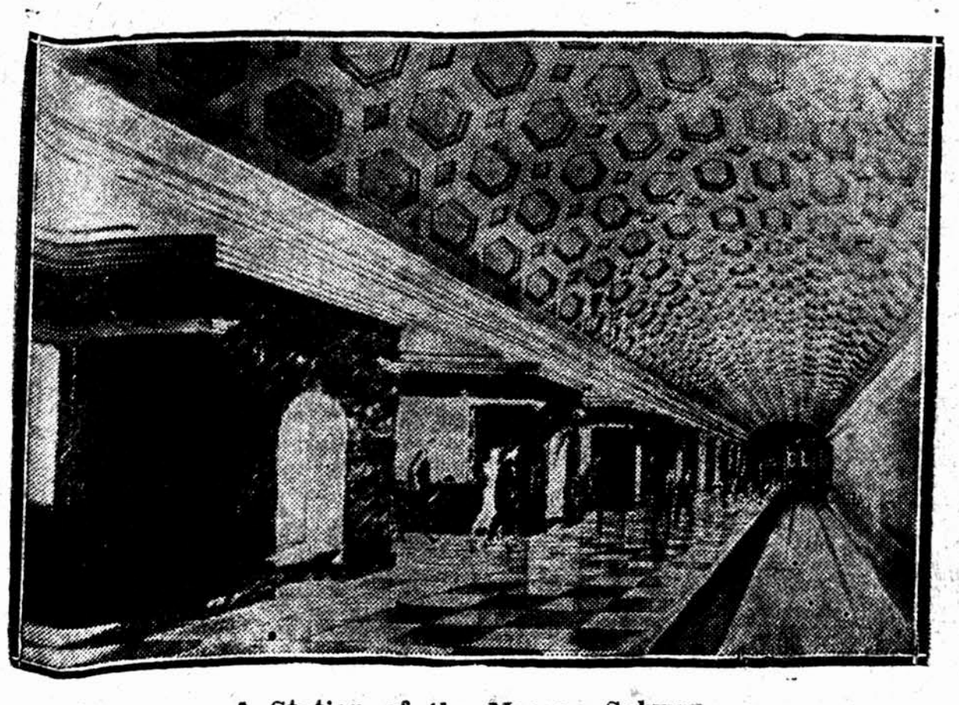
Another difficult problem facing the builders of the Moscow subway was the transportation of 2,311,000 cubic meters of excavated soil; while, above all, the housing and feeding of a huge army of 70,000 workers was no easy task.

Underlying Principle

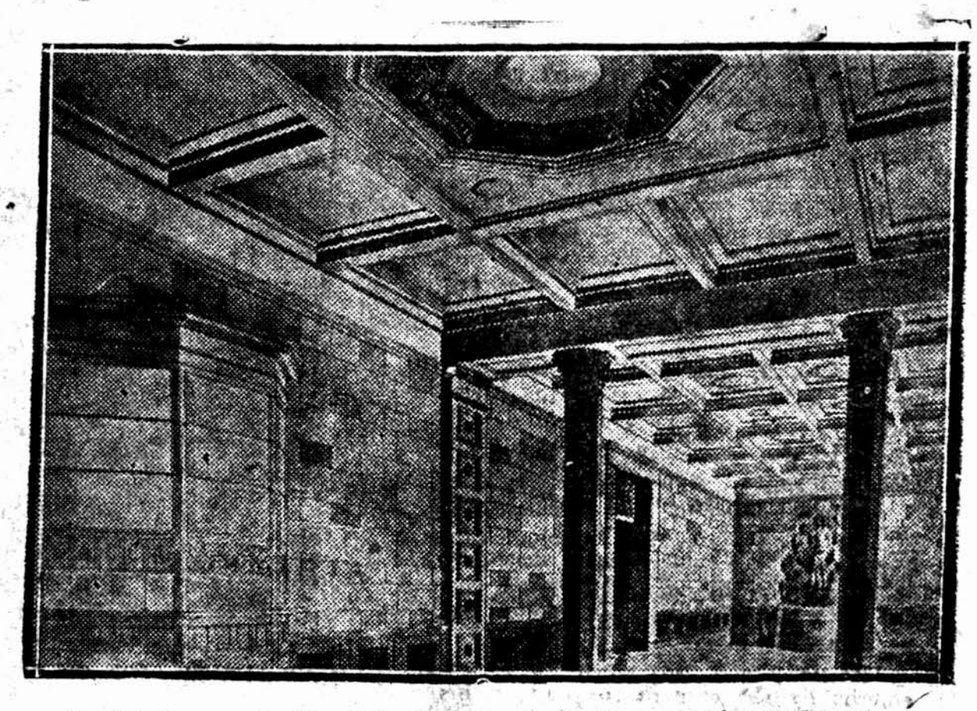
The principle laid down in the foundation of the work was even more onerous "The subway

(Continued on page 39).

Vestibule to the Subway station "Palace of Soviet."



A Station of the Moscow Subway.



An Entrance to the Underground Station of the Subway.

The Unconventional Prince

Canada First Discovered Prince of Wales' Amazing Qualities of Endurance And Vitality

Never has there been a more popular or active Prince than the Prince of Wales. And it was in Canada that this fact was first discovered.

When the Prince visited that country in 1919, he was an untried, seldom heard-about Prince. True, he had been active in the war, but had always managed to keep out of the headlines. But his trip to Canada revealed a young man actively interested in the affairs of the Empire and at the same time a democratic youth who wanted only to be looked upon as an ordinary person.

Like most members of the royal family, he is possessed of amazing qualities of endurance and vitality. He seldom rests; if he is not aeroplaning, he is riding, playing polo, squash or golf; or perhaps he is dancing. One may even find him early in the morning out for a run or a brisk walk.

He takes part in games not for any desire to win, or love for the game itself, but simply to keep himself in perfect physical condition and to placate that nervous desire to be always doing something.

Perhaps his most notable exploits are in the field of horse racing. Invariably, it seemed, he would fall—and often he was painfully injured it became a byword. But he persisted until it became necessary to take some action to prevent anything serious happening. This also was necessary in the case of flying. The Prince can fly his own aeroplane, but he is not permitted to do so.

The pictures to-day show the Prince caught by the camera topping off his

(Continued on page 13).

PRINCE AS KING'S AMBASSADOR

ROYAL REUNION

The Unconventional Prince

(Continued from page 12.)

horse, and garbed for a flight. At TOP he is shown going over the head of his horse, the occasion being in September, 1928. Below, one of the reasons why he was forbidden to take part in these races. This was taken after a fall in the same year. The photo of the Prince in flying togs was taken during his wild dash from Africa during the serious illness of his father, King George. It was this illness that did much to quieten the activities of the Prince and cause him to settle down to more serious matters.

A Royal Ambassador

In the years following the war, when the royal family took such an active interest in the affairs of the Empire, the Prince of Wales, heir to the throne, became the King's personal ambassador.

Not even King George himself had, when he was Prince of Wales, travelled farther, or more often, than the popular young Prince.

It was the war that served to show what sort of man this Prince was. He had violated just about every tradition in joining regiments in the front lines, showing a particular preference for Canadians. Often he travelled about as an ordinary officer and once was summarily ordered by a superior officer who failed to recognize him as the Prince of Wales, to jump into a car and drive him, over dangerous roads, to headquarters. The officer got quite a shock when he realized he had a royal chauffeur.

After the war, in 1919, the Prince visited Canada where he was enthusiastically acclaimed by one and all. It was on this occasion that he started his ranch, the "E.P." ranch, in Alberta, declaring at the time that he was going to make it pay.

From Canada, the Prince went to the United States where that nation hailed him as the world's most popular prince—and they still hold to that opinion.

From United States, back to England, then on to Australia and New Zealand, India, South Africa—every quarter of the Empire.

No Prince in history so endeared himself in the hearts of nations as did this most democratic of young men.

Our second layout to-day shows three informal portraits of this thin, nervous, but very much alive heir to the throne. He is seen at the age of six, dressed in a sailor costume. The sea again! Another picture shows him aboard ship on his eastern trip, dressed in the costume of a Chinese coolie at a masquerade. In the centre, an intimate study taken in Washington in 1919 on the occasion of his first visit to the United States.

Everywhere he went he carried with him a message from the King to his subjects. And everywhere he appeared he was the subject of great rejoicing —much to his own discomfort at times.

On his Canadian visit, so many handshakes in Ottawa caused an injury to that member that prevented any further salutations of this kind. In Toronto, war veterans crowded around him in such a mass that they had to pass him over their heads to get him to the speaker's platform.

REUNION OF ROYAL FAMILY IN 1920

Immediately after the great war, the British royal family set about to work in the reconstruction of the empire. As mentioned before, the King and Queen did herculean tasks, But they were not alone. The rest of the family, the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucestor, the Duke of York and Princess Mary were called upon to share a heavy burden.

Particularly was this true of the Prince of Wales. In 1919, the King decided that his eldest son, and heir to the throne, should become his ambassador to the empire. In that year the young prince set out for Canada where he was acclaimed by the entire population as no prince of royal blood had ever before been received. From Saint John and Halifax to Vancouver thousands upon thousands of Canadians turned out en masse to welcome the popular and democratic prince who loved dancing and good times.

He visited the United States before he returned home and the American people received him with the same acclaim as did Canada. Home again he went and then off to the Antipodes.

Meanwhile, the other princes and the princess had been travelling throughout the United Kingdom. Seldom was the whole family all home at one time.

Our picture to-day shows the King and Queen with (left to right) the Duke of York, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester standing, and Princess Mary, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' return from Australia in 1920. Even this reunion left out young Prince George, now Duke of Kent, who was away at school at the time.

DANCE PARTNERS

Their royal highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, photographed during their dance at the British Colonial ball, held in their honour at Nassau, Bahamas, to mark their arrival on their honeymoon. The former Grecian princess, Marina, attracted the attention of all by her beauty and grace.

PRINCESS ON A BANKNOTE

Canada's New "Royal" Issue

Princess Elizabeth bank-notes, the first in the Empire, are now in circulation in Canada as part of the new paper currency issued by the Bank of Canada.

The likeness of the little Princess appears on the twenty-dollar bills.

The King is portrayed on the one-dollar bills, the Queen on two-dollar bills, the Prince of Wales on five-dolar bills, the Princess Royal on ten-dollar bills, the Duke of York on fifty-dollar bills, and the Duke of Gloucester on 100-dollar bills.

Each denomination has its own colour. On the back of each note is an engraving illustrating the development of the Empire.

Neptune the sea god, is admiring a modern liner.

Mercury, the swift traveller, is surrounded in another by airplanes and trains.

Ceres, the goddess of the earth, is holding corn gathered by a modern farm tractor, and Minerva is talking down a wireless microphone.

KING EDWARD'S "SHADOW"

Amusing Story Of His Attempts To Rid Himself Of Latter

Ex-detective Inspector Herbert T. Fitch, of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard, known as the "King's Shadow" because of the close guard he kept on King Edward VII, died in London in mail week, aged 58.

His adventures were recorded in his book, "Traitors Within."

The first time Fitch went on duty at Sandringham the King said: "I'm just going for a stroll; you had better come along with me."

On their return the King said: "I suppose you'd like a drink now. Go round to the wine butler—but d—it, I expect you've been there before."

When King Edward was in Paris he suddenly signalled a passing car and drove off. Inspector Fitch jumped into a police car and pursued. Mile after mile the two cars went. At last the King's car pulled up.

"I had a bet with Count d'—that we could run away from you," said King Edward. "I'm afraid he's won."

During the war, on the East Coast, Fitch captured many spies, five of whom were executed.

He also told how Steinhauer, master German spy, was tracked to London in 1912 and note was taken of letters he wrote Eight of the addressees were arrested on the out-break of the war.

Fitch, disguised as a waiter, served drinks to Lenin and Trotsky. By clumsily sweeping a bundle of papers to the floor he abstracted a valuable document.

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About Studios And Stars

Behind The Screen In Hollywood

Two of the most famous discoveries in the history of America occurred in October. It was on the 12th, more than four centuries ago, that Christopher Columbus discovered the Western world. It was on the 1st, just six years ago, that the Western world discovered Mickey Mouse.

In October 1928, Walt Disney, an obscure but determined young motion picture cartoonist, presented his brainchild, Mickey, on a motion picture screen in the United States. Within a very short time America was showering plaudits upon this new film personality whose popularity soon became so widespread that now the entire world participate in celebrating Mickey's natal day each year.

At the age of 6, Mickey Mouse puts to shame all the child prodigies who have ever warmed the hearts of fond parents. At this tender age he is the recipient of more renown that has been accorded many an international hero. Although Mickey has come to the world through the medium of the moving picture screen, his fame has transcended the limits of even that seemingly limitless field.

In the company of history's greatest, he is to take his place in the forthcoming edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, one of the world's most important treatises on human achievements.

Along with other phenomena of international import, he has won the favour of the League of Nations Committee on Child Welfare. The National Academy of Arts and Letters in Havana has presented a special diploma in Mickey's honour. The Academy of Fine Arts in Buenos Aires awarded Mickey's creator with a diploma "in recognition of his artistic genius."

Mickey has caused Walt Disney's election to honorary membership in the very exclusive Art Workers' Guild of England, a distinction never bestowed previously upon a film celebrity. He is responsible for the award of a gold medal to his creator by the American Art Dealers Association. Mickey has also won the world-famous gold statuette presented annually by the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for the best short subject.

Only a short time ago Disney received the gold medal for the best animated cartoon at the International Motion Picture Exposition in Venice, Italy. The picture is "Funny Little Bunnies," sponsored by Mickey.

Mickey Mouse has been the subject of painters and sculptors throughout the world. He has received tributes in the literature of all nations. Even meetings of international statesmen have not gone without mention of Mickey. His name is in the minutes of more than one such conference.

It is not strange, therefore, that one of the highlights of Mickey's birthday celebration in Hollywood the other day was the visit of a delegation of more than a score of Brazilains who had made the 10,000 mile journey from Rio de Janeiro via New York to see the creator of Mickey Mouse, their favourite.

The leader of this group, Dr. Marcondes, a prominent Brazilian lawyer and theatre exhibitor, presented Walt Disney with a bronze statue of Mickey Mouse astride a tortoise—an artistic conception inspired by a popular legend.

As the happy day grew brighter with its many other surprises, telegrams, letters of felicitation, beautiful six-candle birthday cake, and visits from Hollywood's elite, Mickey's proud "father" made the announcement that capped the celebration and brought joyous palpitations to the heart of his six-year old prodigy.

Mickey, Walt promised, is soon to be shown to the world in his true colours. With his playmates, Minnie Mouse (who has been his leading lady for six years), Clarabelle Cow, Clara Cluck, Pluto the Pup, Donald Duck and all the others, he'll be photographed in the same tints that now embellish Disney's Silly Symphonies.

That, it must be admitted, is a wonderful birthday gift!

And while we are on the subject of Mickey and his myriad accolades, it is interesting to report that the Courts of New York have at last taken "judicial notice" of his great popularity. By "judicial notice" is meant that a fact is of such common knowledge that the courts require no proof to substantiate it; for example, that Franklin D. Roosevelt is President of the United States or that Spanish is the language of Spain.

In the case of Theofel vs. Sheridan, reported in the Supreme Court of New York, the following words, pronounced by the eminent judge, Supreme Justice Bonynge, are ineradicably written:

"No chancellor has yet fashioned a decree to solace the humiliation of an eloquent divine whose parishioners have forsaken him for the golf courses, or of a once popular actor who plays to empty stalls while the inspiring plaudits of a happier day are showered upon Mickey Mouse at a neighbouring silver screen."

Miss J. F. Viziri, the well-known Iranian film Star.

ALEXANDER KORDA

Alexander Korda, the man who did most to make the world conscious of British films, is the least talkative of British producers—but there are many who will and who have spoken for him, not the least of them being Douglas Fairbanks. Mr. Fairbanks recently returned to Hollywood after having made "The Private Life of Don Juan" under Korda's direction. He says:

"Alexander Korda has brought characteristics out of me which I had no idea I possessed. It is as if, when directing my own pictures—as I did for 19 years—I had always drawn myself in plain black and white. Korda puts in a lot of intricate shading—little characteristics which it is almost impossible to observe in one's self, but which a clever director has the knack of discovering and bringing out.

"I happen to be an incurable romantic. Korda, on the other hand, is a satirist. He portrays Don Juan as a romantic lover, but he is constantly laughing at him. My characterization of Robin Hood, for example, was that of a hero who could do no wrong; Don Juan on the contrary makes one mistake after another. Robin Hood was the perfect lover; Don Juan, in spite of what he thinks of himself, is a mere human being making love. Korda saw all the subtleties in this character and emphasized them with what I believe to be excellent effect."

Indeed, it is a matter of record that Mr. Korda, who is 40 and looks younger, can do every expert's job in the film business, and does. He works night and day, for he knows that each succeeding picture must top his earlier successes, and he is the type of man who is not satisfied with anything but the best.

He lives in a quiet old house in a quiet street in London, and if he is not too busy to remember that it is mealtime, he dines in one of the most quiet restaurants in the neighbourhood. Most of his time, though, is spent at Elstree, where London Films has its studios. There he directs films, makes tests, examines costumes and lights, and in short supervises every detail of production down to the quality and shade of silk in an "extra" girl's dress.

In his passion for details Mr. Korda recognizes the essential truth that the details must be so perfectly blended that only the picture itself will be remembered.

Mr. Korda is content to make six pictures a year. He believes that is the limit a man can do and do well. And while Korda, to date, has done it better than most others, he still speaks modestly of his company when he talks of it at all, as if it might, some day, make pictures that would better the standard of "Henry VIII," "Catherine the Great," and "Don Juan."

Hollywood's population was diminished by seven the other day when

(Continued on next Page.)

IRANIAN ARTISTE IN BOMBAY

Miss J. F. Viziri whose photo is given in this page is an artiste from Iran. She is the first Iranian lady of high education coming from a very respectable and cultured family who nas joined the Talkies. She had her school and college education at Tehran and after passing her University Examination she went to France for higher education where she stayed for three years. In addition to acquiring higher education there she specially studied the art of acting in Films.

She came to India about a year back and played the leading role with great success in the Persian Film "Shirin Forhad" produced by the Imperial Film Co., Later on she joined Krishna Film Co., where she is at present employed and is playing lead in another Persian Film "Black Eyes" which is about to be released.

Miss Viziri is now occupied in learning Urdu and Hindi and hopes to appear in an Urdu Film shortly.

She is being ably supported in her present Film by Mr Spenta a Persian Author and Director of of reputation who is playing lead opposite to Miss Viziri. Mr. Spenta has already played the lead in Shirin Farhad and Dukhtor-I-Luhr.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

Empire Talkie Distributors who are already well-known in the Film Industry as distributors of and controllers of the most up-to-date, luxurious and modern theatres like Plaza, Capitol and Picture House, Karachi, Plaza, Picture House and Victoria, Lahore, Ganesh Talkie House, Calcutta and Picture House, Delhi, are now adding to their chain another luxurious theatre 'Palace' on McLeod Road, Lahore. The management has spared no pains and money to make it a trully modern cinema. The hall has been thoroughly renovated.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, opened the Palace Talkies at Lahore in presence of prominent citizens of Lahore. The opening release of this Palatial Talkie Theatre was "Selima," the rol mantic musical extravaganza produced at an enormou cost by the East India Film Co. (Calcutta).

DEBAKI BOSE PRODUCTIONS.

Mr. Debaki Bose has been busy with his initial picture "Life is a Stage" or "Jiwan-Natak" with a powerful cast consisting of artistes of all-India fame such as Mrs. Durgabai Khote, Mr. Jairaj, Mubarak, Mehera; Maruti and Comedian Banerji supported by Miss Nanda, Rampiari and Miss Shaila.

Music coupled with delightful songs, are introduced under the dirsction of Prof. Harischandra Bali, the reputed musician. Mr. Bose has left with his artistes to Kolhapur for out-door shooting.

BHARAT LAXMI (CALCUTTA).

"Pavithra-Leelavati" (Pati-Bhakti), will soon be presented by Bharat Laxmi Pictures in all centres of this country by the Empire Talkie Distributors.

Stars of all-India fame such as Miss. Patience Cooper the renowned Indian Stage and Screen artist supported by Miss. Kajjan, Misa Rosy and Surajram, take leading parts.

RADHA (CALCUTTA).

Radha's newest Bengali talkie "Mammoyee Girls' School" which promises to be another phenomenal box-office attraction is now awaiting release in North Calcutta. The date will soon be announced. Adapted from the most popular comedy of same name, written by late Robindra Moitra, one of the most powerful satirists of modern Bengal, it has a story as intense as the greatest drama.

Syt. Prithviraj and Sri. Durgabai Khote in "After the Earthquake" at the West End.

Columbia Shorts

Did you know that—

Nancy Carroll, who was never in a cheap dance hall, has twice had to play the role of a taxi dancer. Both pictures were for Columbia—"Child of Manhattan" and "I'll Love you always?"

* * * *

Frank Capra, director of Columbia's tremendous success, "Broadway Bill," always carries a rabbit's foot in his pocket which was presented to him by Clarence Muse, when they worked together in another production some years ago?

* * * *

Leo Bulgakov, director of Columbia's "I'll Love You Always," is the only Hollywood director to have his picture in the Encyclopadia Britannica?—It's under the 'Theatre' section and shows him as an actor of the Moscow Art Theatre.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Jean Arthur, Edward, G. Robinson's leading lady in Columbia's "The Whole Town's Talking" was the first commercial photographer's model to ever receive a screen contract?

* * * *

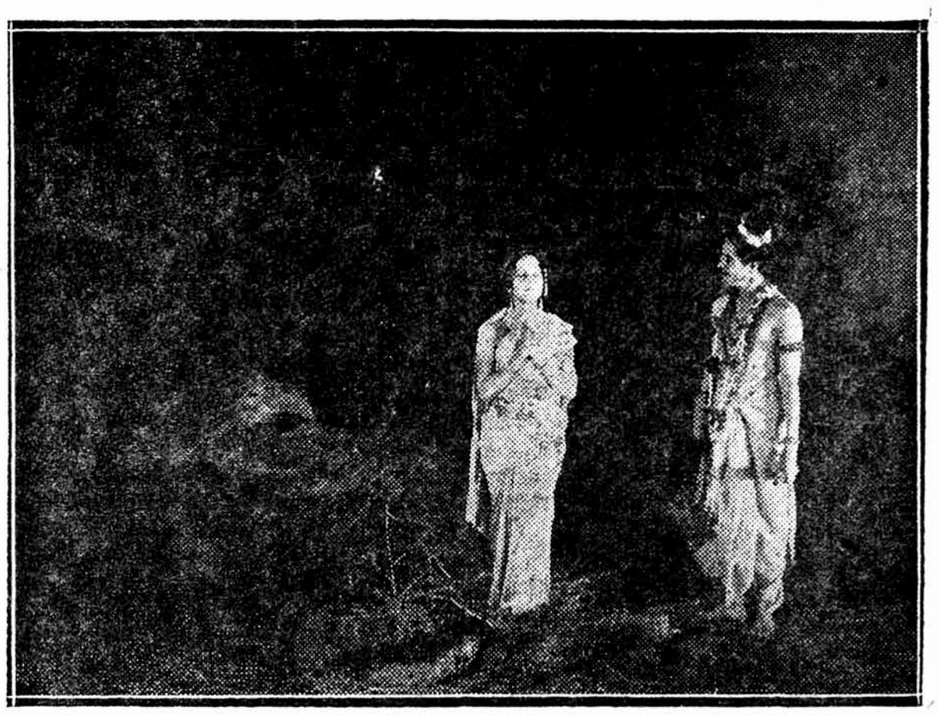
Ralph Bellamy, who has the lead in Columbia's "Eight Bells" was recently named by a screen reviewer as one of the twenty busiest feature players in Hollywood?

* * * *

Lilian Harvey, co-starred with Tullio Carminati in Columbia's "Let's Live To-night" is called the "Continental cocktail" because she was born in England, achieved her first success in Germany and owns a chateau on the Riviera?

* * * *

Arthur Byron, featured in Columbia's "The Whole Town's Talking" lays claim to the longest theatrical career in Hollywood?



Kumari Ratnaprabha and Syt. Karmarkar in Shalini Cinetone's "Usha" a forthcoming picture at the Krishna Talkies.

Alexander Korda

(Continued from previous page)

Eddie Cantor, comedian and star of Samuel Goldwyn's musical extravaganza, "Kid Millions," together with his wife and their five daughters left for New York, whence they will sail in a few weeks, for London, where they will enjoy a vacation of several weeks.

Apparently not at all fatigued by the arduous work of making his annual movie, Eddie spoke enthusiastically about "Kid Millions." He considers t his best picture since "Whoopee." It is even funnier than that previous hit, and the final sequence is something of a small triumph for Samuel Goldwyn and all concerned, he said.

The plot, Eddie reported, takes him from poverty in New York upon a quest for buried treasure in the African desert which results in financial success. There are five song numbers in the show of which he sings three. In addition to all this music, there is a generous display of the gorgeous Goldwyn girls interpolated amid the rollicking adventures of the story.

"But," said Eddie, gleefully, "there isn't a dance ensemble in the entire picture, not even a dance step. Each song is worked deftly into the plot and so is each close-up of the Goldwyn beauties.

"After all," he explained, "what more can you do with dance numbers? We've had girls disguised as flowers and trees and almost everything you can think of. Next we'd have to show them as motorboats with smoke coming out of their ears.

"The highlight of the show is the last sequence. It shows us building an ice cream factory which makes free ice cream for the poor kids I left behind me in New York. It is all done in Technicolour, and it is beautiful—just like a Walt disney Silly Symphony in colour—only with people in it instead of cartoon characters."

Fashion forecasters have made a prediction for the new season that cannot be ignored by style-wise movie fans. It is that the "fur cap a la Russe" will be very popular in the next few months.

The Russian hat, which was a "high" fashion last year, is bound to become even more widely accepted as a vogue from now on, say the Hollywood arbiters.

In "We Live Again," the Samuel Goldwyn production starring Anna Sten and Fredric March, and released by United Artists, you'll find the model which inspired this new mode. It is made of krimmer or caracul and is worn tilted at a rakish angle.

ACCIDENT BROUGHT THEM TO THE SCREEN

Fate Tricked Them

By BRIAN YOUNG

There are many cases in Hollywood where stars have set out with an original ambition to become celebrities, and by dint of work and worry have achieved their goal.

There are more instances, however, of where the screen was farthest from the players' minds at the time Fate put out a sly foot, and tripped them headlong into the very vortex of Cinemaland.

Ann Harding is one example. Miss Harding had accepted the invitation of California friends to spend a holiday there. She loved the stage and was not even mildly interested in the screen. It was only after much urging that she even consented to visit a studio as a sight-seer, and it was with definite reluctance that she submitted to entreaty and took a screen test that same day.

Louis Hayward is in Hollywood to-day only because he admires the work of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne.

A successful young leading man in England, Hayward had refused every offer made him to come to America. He finally accepted, to play with Alfred Lunt and Miss Fontanne in the Broadway production of POINT VALAINE, only because of the great admiration for this pair which he had after seeing them in England, in their film, THE GUARDSMAN. In New York, M-G-M studio scouts immediately grabbed the young actor and engaged him.

Jean Parker intended to draw advertisements for a living. She was studying commercial art with a feverish intensity. When a studio attache telephoned and asked her to take a test after seeing her picture in Olympic Games publicity, she refused. And it was only because the next time the call came it was a rainy day, and there was no polite way out of it that the little schoolgirl submitted to a session before the cameras.

Johnny Weissmuller made a playful leap and hung with one hand to a water pipe in the locker room of the Hollywood Athletic Club.

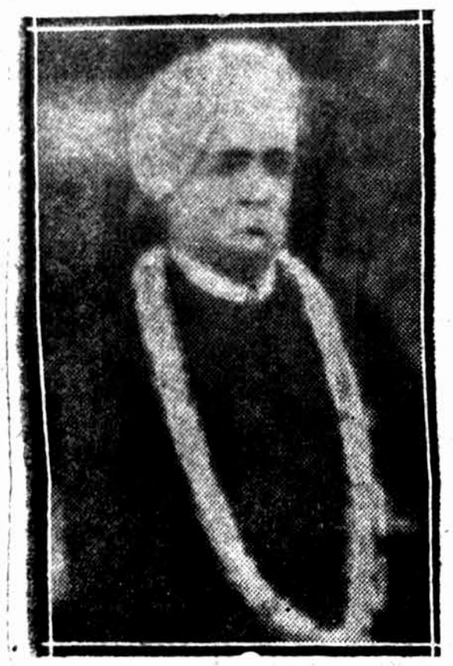
An excited studio attache ran to a telephone. "Say," he said, "I've found the man who could really play 'Tarzan.'"

And, of course, the story is old about how Jean Harlow got into pictures because friends at a gay party made a bet with her that she couldn't crash the gates of a film studio. She did, with no previous idea of a screen career, and won her bet.

There is Pinky Tomlin whose highest ambition was to write another "hit" song like "The Object of My Affection." A producer saw him and the next morning, dazedly, he was signing his name to an unexpected talking picture contract.

Yes, indeed, some people definitely try to get into pictures. Others have to be thrown into Hollywood by main force and tricks of circumstances.

Books And Their Writers



Rai Bahadur Dr. Sarju Prasad Tewari, Chairman of the reception committee of the All-India Hindi Conference, who has given a donation of Rs. 20,000 for the proposed Hindi Univerity.

NINETEENTH CENTURY EUROPE

HISTORY OF EUROPE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Benedetto Croce. Translated from the Italian by Henry Furst. (George Allen and Unwin Ltd.) 1934.

Benedetto Croce is a famous Italian philosopher. He has written a number of books. He is an exponent of a new school of history. He has written a history of Italy from 1870-1914 which is worth reading to understand the mind of Italy after Resurgimento and before the rise of Fascism. It is more the interpretation of historical factors, currents and personalities of the period and country.

The History of Europe is also written in the same way. As a philosophic historian he goes behind the facts and forces of the nineteenth century and also behind the legacies it has received and the currents it has generated. He interpretes them all and their mutual influences and conflicts. To him liberty and liberalism are the dominant note of the nineteenth century history. It is modified, influenced or opposed by the old surviving notes of Catholicism and romanticism, and other notes of nationalism and democracy. He studies its growth amidst the various revolutions, movements or upheavals which take place in that century, and also have various personalities contribute to its spread or retardation. The first three chapters on the religion of liberty, opposing religious faiths, and the romantic movement are the basic chapters of his interpretation of the nineteenth century. The other chapters take us chronologically through the various periods of European history and show, country by country, the fall of absolutism and the growth of the liberal movement. The period between 1871-1914 he terms the Liberal Age which he admires and loves the most. Then he deals with the International Politics of 1871-1914 and the World War. In the Epilogue he contrasts the pre-war, prosperous and happy Europe with the post-war, impoverished and troubled Europe and sighs for the bygone age of liberalism when there was 'religion of liberty.' But he also notes that the European soul is the same.

It is a very remarkable book and must be read by every student who is interested in understanding the deep currents and ideas of European history and mind.

S.V.P.

Ancient Indian History

AN IMPERIAL HISTORY OF INDIA.—In a Sanskrit Text, by K. P. Jayaswal with a Samskrit Text Revised by Ven. Rahula Sankrityayana. Published by Motilal Banarsi Dass, the Punjab Samscrit Depot, Saidmitha, Lahore, 1934. Price Rs. 8.

The title of the book is misleadingly modest. It contains the revised text of the 53rd chapter of Manjusrimulakalpa (M.M.K.), English translation of important passages therein, and comments made by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal. The account given in the above mentioned chapter of M.M.K. is a mere farrago of vague traditions of no authority. It not only tells us about the activities of some kings in this earth, but also enlightens us with the informations disclosing their movements in the next world. We have no intention to find fault with the book itself as this sort of treatise containing mystic traditions was not very rarely produced in ancient times. But the comments made by Mr. Jayaswal on the subject are really disappointing. He has taken M.M.K. as a standard book of history and has rejected as unauthentic, on many occasions, the evidences furnished by contemporary and nearly contemporary records wherever they did not agree with the former. Hence his conclusions appear to us nothing short of vagaries. It is not possible to dilate on this topic in detail within this limited space. Only a few points will be discussed here just to show how Mr. Jayaswal has mishandled the traditional stories supplied by M.M.K.

M.MK does not mention anything about the fact that Chandragupta Maurya supplanted the Nandas Mr. Jayaswal rejecting the evidences of earlier records like Kautilya's Arthasastra and others states that MMK gives us the real history (P.15). He identifies without any reason one Gomin with Pusyamitra Surga. Buddha-paksa with Kujula Kadphises and Gambhira-yaksa with Wima Kadphises (P.18-19).

Mr. Jayaswal wrongly puts the date of Manadeva, King of Nepal, as A.D. 705 (P. 21) Manadeva's inscription is dated V. S. 413-A.D. 356 (Indian Antiquary vol IX P. 167). M.M.K, gives the geneology of the Licchavi Kings of Nepal as Manadeva, Vrisadeva, Bhavasu and Bhakrama or Parakrama. After the last mentioned King came Bhagupta Vatsaka, Udaya, and Jisnu, after whom there was no ruler, Mr. Jayaswal identifies Bhavasu with the King Sankaradeva, Bhakrama with Dharmadeva, Bhagupta with Ansuvarman, and Jisnu with Jisnugupta, and places Udaya after Jisnu (P.20-21). He further remarks that "our text affords new and correct information, which we do not get from the Nepal annals, when it says that Udaya and Jisnu were the last Kings of the Nepal Kingdom and that after them rulers in Nepal became dependent on Mlecha usurpers, and Kingship was lost." (P.22.)

The geneology of the Kings of Nepal given by M.M.K. does not agree at all with that obtained from the contemporary records The Devapatan inscription refers to one Yuvaraja Udayadeva (I.A. Vol. IX, P.171). It is not known whether he ever assumed the royal power. He was a Yuvaraja in 645 A.D. under the King Sivadeva or his unknown successor, whose subordinate was Amsuvarman. The next known King after Sivadeva is Dhruvadeva whose subordinate was Jisnugupta. The Lalitapatan inscription gives the date 645 A.D. for both Dhruvadeva and Jisnugupta (I.A. vol IX P.171). It is known from Fangchih and others that Nepal became a dependency of Tibet in 645 A.D. (Watters Yuangchwang vol. II P.85) i.e. fairly long time before the close of the reign of both Dhruvadeva and Jisnugupta. Hence the remark made by Mr Jayaswal on this subject, as has been mentioned above, carries no historical values.

M.M.K. gives the geneology of the Maitrakas of Valabhi as Sila, his successor Chapala, and his brother and successor Dhruva, and that Dhruva was subordinate, miserable and foolish. From the records of the Maitrakas of Valabhi we get their geneology of this period as Siladitya, his younger brother Kharagraha I, his son Dharasena III, his younger brother Dhruvasen II. (Kielhorn's list of North Indian Inscriptions, Epigraphica Indica, Vol. VIII APP.I P,II,) But curiously enough Mr. Jayaswal will still maintain that 'that the history of Valabhi is here accurately given by M.M.K." (P. 25). Dhruvasen II was never a

(Continued on page 34).

"CONTEMPORARY INDIA"

"CONTEMPORARY INDIA": (Model Town. Lahore.) This is a new quarterly review of Indian Affairs, and is edited by Mr. and Mrs. Bedi of Lahore. The journal will be devoted to Indian affairs at home and abroad, and is meant to be a clearing house of ideas. Its object is 'to explore systematically various fields of national life and to expose the evils that are eating into the vitals of the nation.' The quarterly will also make a comparative study of international affairs.

The opening number leads off with an article on 'The Problem of Defence in India' by Prof. K T Shah. Mr. M P Gandhi makes an able plea for Economic Planning for India.' Dr. Lanka Sundaram's contribution will be found instructive by those interested in the problem of Indians overseas. Mr. Ganpuley writes from first-hand experience on 'Chaos in Indian Trade: A plea for representation abroad.' Besides some other articles there are nearly forty pages of excellent book reviews. We have no doubt this new journal will appeal to and be welcomed by the intellectual classes of India. The high ideals with which it is started, and the help of able collaborators which it has secured will go a long way to soon make 'contemporary India' one of the outstandings journals in India. It must, however be pointed that the subscription—Nine rupees per annum or Rs. 2 and annas eight per issue, seems excessive.

"Usha"

USHA. APRIL 1935: This is the Annual of the New Era School, Bombay and is a handsome publication. Except the introductory article, all the contributions—and they are in four different languages—are from the pens of students which is as it should be. The water colours and lino cuts show excellent promise. The annual will surely be found interesting and encouraging by the students.

Vaidyaraj Pandit Khyaliram Dwivedi, the well-known physican of Central India and President of the Committee of the first Village Industries Exhibition held in Indore along with the Hindi Conference under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi.

BOOK NOTES

Herr Emil Ludwig's book, "Hindenburg and the Saga of the German Republic," is to be published shortly by Messrs. Heinemann.

* * * *

Miss V. Sackville-West is writing a full-length Biography of Joan of Arc, which Messrs, Cobden-Sanderson will publish.

* * * *

Mr. G. K. Chesterton edits "A Century of Detective Stories"—1,024 pages—forty-seven authors—forty-six stories (any real detective reader will discover from these figures that one story and one only is by G. D. H. and M Cole)

* * * *

Mr. Stephen Graham has already published a life of Peter the Great and he is now bringing out with Ivor Nicholson and Watson another volume in his series of lives of the Tsars. This is the Mography of Alexander II. the liberal monarch who freed the serfs in the middle of the nineteenth century.

* * * *

"Towards a National Policy" is, in the Prime Minister's words, a collection of 'studies in the some of the more important problems which have to be faced at this present moment. They are contributed by Lord Elton, Ronald C. Davison, the Hon. R D Denman, M. P. Kenneth Lindsay, M P and Professor Alfred Zimmern.

* * * *

From Ivor Nicholson and Watson comes a now biography of Warren Hatsings. The work is by Mr. Mervyn Davies. Lord Sankey has contributed an introduction in which he says that "if one endeavoured to state in a sentence the value of Mr. Mervyn Davies's new life one would feel inclined to say that it is the work of a judge and not the work of an advocate."

* * * *

Readers of Miss Isobel Wylie Hutchison's account of her adventurous expedition "North to the Rime-ringed Sun"—for which she received the Mungo Park Medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society last year—will welcome her now book, entitled "Arctic Night's Entertainments," which is about to be published, with colour and half-tone plates from Miss Hutchison's own water-colours and photographs.

(Continued on page 20).

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Save Art From Fashion—Heritage of "Havellism"—Eric Gill, Frank Rutter, O. C. Gangoli, Stella Kramrisch—Decadent Romance —Intellectual Rubbish

Discussions in India have acquired from a vast number of sentimental writers such abstract unreal qualities that they fail either to clarify the true issues to initiate the measures that could touch vital problems awaiting urgent solution. The nation's intellectual forces remain unmobilised towards set objectives. Art is no exception to the prevalent apathetic, sterile, rule of the intellectuals. Indian art has become a romantic fashion, a profiteering concern for antiquarians whose scholarship remains isolated from the nation's life, an intellectual luxury. And it is nobody's concern to save art and artists, as Mr. Cardus suggested from being dominated by passing fashion, intellectual or social. The learned institutions the universities—not excluding those which feature their instruction in ancient Indian art and culture—the literary "parishads" are almost all without exception supremely unconscious of the intellectual conditions and of the problems of art and culture actually existing to-day.

IMPORTED DECADENT ROMANCE

Their one occupation seems to be to paraphrase the lavish effusions of such "friends of India" and dealers in decadent romance as Eric Gill and Frank Rutter. I have often wondered as to the precise mental process which influences such writers. Both Eric Gill and Frank Rutter, artist and critic, have earned their rank and title by responsible work. It is not only pleasant but instructive as well to know something of their art ideas and endeavour. But when they turn to Indian art they seem suddenly to leave all traces of their intellectual training and background and begin to speak and discuss Indian art as if it had nothing to do with art! Can it be that they gain their cue and strength from such romancers of the obscure as Stella Kramrisch or O. C. Gangoli?—local writers who know the uncritical tendency of the Indian intellectuals first-hand and have benefitted by it immensely? Here is a typical sample of fashionable obscurity. Writes Stella Kramrisch:—"Darvish is not an eclectic. Styles are available to him as colours are. He mixes and prepares himself indigenous Persian colours. So does he also employ the qualities Persian painting formed in three centuries that are known to us. He feels into the poem as he feels into Mongol vigour, Safavid jewel xquisitiveness, into the spacious dignity of Rizza Abbas's sweeping brush, he seemingly effaces himself." And, yet, he is not, we are told, an "eclectic." Styles are "available" to him, he employs all the qualities of three centuries of Persian painting, he secures Mongol "vigour," Safavid "jewel exquisitiveness" and, finally, Rizza Abassi's "sweeping brush" with which he "effaces himself."

ECLECTIC IS NOT ECLECTIC

"An outline of Chinese accomplishment is set down rapidly" by the artist. "Recent methods of the West, whatever this might connote, are "employed for novel effects." And, "Matisse or Derain might have done similarly," of course, "with Iranian blood in their veins." And yet Darvish is not eclectic. It may be that the dictionary sense of the eclectic describes him as one "choosing what seems best from others." But if Stella Kramrisch says he is not an eclectic, it must be so—in the sense super-natural and transcending any merely human or intelligent idea of the word in the English dictionary. It is the special privilege of the chosen exponents of "Havellism" to reconcile the irreconcilable to prove that the artist is not an eclectic by immediate and specific reference to the many quarters from which he borrows. It is not a clever but innocent flourish in literary antithesis. This peculiarity, this feature "unique" to Havellism, persists in volumes of facile writing which has continued to debase all intelligent understanding of art values. Here is another example. The Shah Nameh paintings by Darvish were, writes the famous exponent of Indian art, "miniatures only in physical size to be enlarged by the mind or the magic lantern to any degree, without loss of valour." One can easily guess that paintings miniature only in "physical size" could be "enlarged by the mind" and having been so enlarged they do not perhaps lose "valour." But paintings enlarged by the magic lantern could only be enlarged in "physical size."

ONLY "PHYSICAL"

And, if we do stoop to such mundane but extremely intelligent exercise, the "valour" might perhaps vanish in the enlarged "physical size" of lines and colour. For, after all, the "valour" depends on the "physical size" shape and quality of line and colour and Stella Kramrisch says nothing about the effect of their enlarged "physical size." The imagined "valour" of mentally enlarged paintings has, of course, nothing to do with the indisputable qualities inherent in the Darvish miniatures. They do not need any extraneous enlargement or apology. But "Havellism" would not be "Havellism" if it could describe or explain art in intelligent terms of art. Its literary elaborations, romantic obscurantism have sunk deep into the mind of the passive intellectuals in India. Syt. G. C. Gangoli in a recent speech at the Literary Conference at the Taltola Public Library, Calcutta, discussed "What Is Art?" He began with the statement that "it is sometimes greatly confusing to attempt to judge the quality and character of one form of expression by the standard of another." He understood truth in art to "cover all the various forms of initative, naturalistic, realistic representative, descriptive and narrative art."

ART ISOLATED FROM LIFE

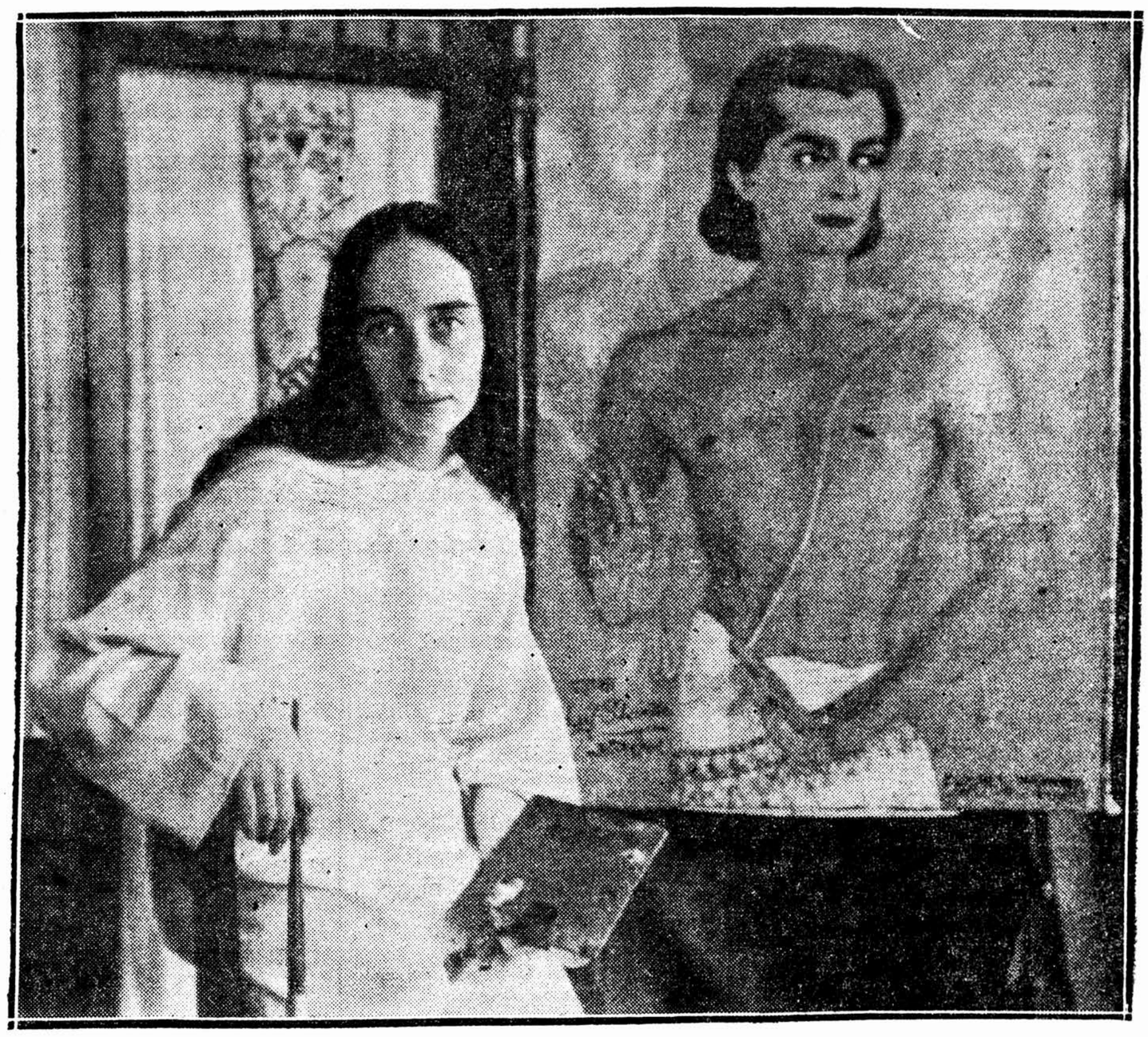
But he ends, characteristically, with the statement that art must arouse "aesthetic feelings" which "cuts us off from our nominal relations of life, and releases us from the bondage of our selfish interest and the concerns of our daily life." The "laissez faire," individual, "ivory-tower" attitude at once of the artist and of the critic, student and exponent of art is the direct heritage of imported "Havellism." Here is an example of the manner in which romantic obscurantism has penetrated the ranks of the lesser deities and reduced art to the vapid condition of unmeaning literary jargon. A "born artist," is, we are told, in a recent wise statement on dancing. "So attuned to rhythm that she could not feel, think or express herself otherwise than rhythmically and that is what distinguishes a born dancer from a spurious one." The reader has perhaps overlooked the distinction. A "born artist" is a "born dancer!" "Music keeps time," the gifted writer adds, "to the rhythmic beat of her soul. And this is the secret of all great dancers."

BORN ARTIST IS BORN ARTIST

The family traits between Stella Kramrisch, "physical size" "valour" enlarged by the mind and the magic lantern and the "rhythmic beat of her soul" is transparent. A Povlova cannot be produced in a studio. She is born." It is futile, of course, to know anything physical about Pavlova, anything which could suggest her hard training. Are not all great artists "born?" And, is not a "born artist" a "born dancer"? The "great soul-quality" of Pavlova brought the writer naively states "the world at her feet!" Mr. Neville Cardus would save art from being too completely dominated by fashion. He considers this, rightly, as a mission particularly of the critic. But the critic in India does not function. And, he has no vital mission, if he exists. The imported Havellism leaves him no scope for the intellectual enterprise and atmosphere which Mr. Cardus found in the Play-goers Club. Years ago, I had the privilege of membership of the Club to which Mr. Cardus belongs. And, I found there an onlook congenial significant to the intellectual from any country. Here, in India, Havellism has made it impossible not to feel intellectually alien in my own country, culturally unreal in my approach to the artistic heritage of my own country.

THE INTELLECTUAL TRAGEDY

That has been, perhaps, an unavoidable tragedy hitherto. But should it remain so any longer? It is bound to remain so unless and until intellectuals in India learn to see the tragedy of a nation that refuses to think critically for herself and continues to dope her present and future with intellectual rubbish.



Miss Elizabeth Brunner at the easel painting Syt. Uday Shanker.

Defects Competition Results

There were six all correct entries. Each of the successful competitors gets Rs. 83-5 as.

1. HARIDAS NARSINGH,
Bombay Silk Mills,
COLABA.
2. DOLATBAI A. GAE,
268, Lohar Street,
BOMBAY 2.
3. HILLA SHERIARJEE ELAVIA,
12, Jassawalla House,
Cowasjee Patel Street, FORT.
4. SYED HASAN A. S. M. UMMI,
Mohiuddin Pasha Bagh,
HYDERABAD, (Deccan.)
5. KAIKHUSROO R. DAVER,
Bombay House, 2nd Floor,
Bruce Street, FORT.
6. Mrs. SORABJEE DINSHAW GAE,
268, Lohar Street,
DHOBI TALAO.

The following Twenty competitors having one pair of mistakes get Rs. 10/- each.

1 MAHOMEDHUSEIN SHAIKH, AKBARALI,
Musaji's Fort, Godhra
(PANCH MAHAL.)

2 KAIKHUSROO J. PAREKH,
J. C. Karaka Co.,
127, Fort Street,
FORT.

3 G K PUSALKAR,
Mathura Bhuvan,
DADAR.

4 SURYAKANT J DAVE,
Halwad,
DHRANGADHRA STATE.

5 DINA B LIMBUWALLA,
638 Parsee Colony
DADAR.

6 K N MHATRE,
C/o Messrs. Geo. Service & Co.
237, Hornby Road,
FORT.

7 H. M. ELAVIA,
Habib House,
Corner GRANT ROAD.

8 VASANTBEN J. DAVE,
Halvad
DHRANGADRA STATE.

9 JERBAI R. ARJANI,
17D Rustom Baug,
BYCULLA,

10 JALOO K. PARAKH,
Soonu Lodge
Tilak Bridge,
DADAR.

11 MRS. D. CURSETJEE,
55 Parel Road,
PAREL.

12 MADHU KANTA JIVATRAM DAVE,
Halvad,
DHRANGADHRA STATE.

13. S. H. MOGRELIA,
Habib House,
CORNER GRANT ROAD.

14. MEHROO R. DAVAR,
Sakerwadi
22, NAWAB TANK ROAD,
MAZGAON.

15. TEHMINA F. HILLU,
Mahamedi Minar,
KHETWADI 14TH LANE.

16. JIVATRAM M. DAVE,
Halvad,
DHRANGADHRA STATE.

17. SHIRINBAI P. BOMANJI,
Block No. 30 D. 17,
RUSTOM BAUG,
BYCULLA.

18. A. A. TARWALLA,
Chandabhoy Building,
LOHAR CHAWL,
BOMBAY 2.

19 SHANTABAI J. DAVE,
Halvad,
DHRANGADHRA STATE.

20. NARGESH D. MEHTA,
781 Parsee Colony,
DADAR.

Each of the following Sixty Competitors gets consolation prize of Rs. 5/-.

1 KISHANLAL VARMA
Kalal's Chawl
AKOLA.

2 M J SANGHADIA
Shanti Bhuvan
BULSAR

3 M FIDAHUSEIN DALAL
(Ratlamwalla)
Havava Building
Bhandari Street
KOLI WADA
Bombay 3.

4 MAHOMEDALI A DAGINAWALLA
106 Bhimdiwalla Building
NUL BAZAAR
Bombay.

5 A D MOTIWALLA,
Abid House
Lamington Road
GRANT ROAD.

6 A L K ADENI
C/o B S N Co's Office
MODY BUNDER
Bombay 1.

7 MISS ROSHAN N. BHARUCHA
Atmaram Bldg.
Baroze Lane
THAKURDWAR.

8 KAYUMBHOY KADERBHOY
C/o S E Abdulali
Abdul Rehman Street
BOMBAY 3.

9 STANY NORONHA
91A Chimbai Road
BANDRA.

10 DINBAI A HILLU
Mahomedi Minar
BOMBAY 4

11 T ABDULALI GALLAHWALLA
119 Motton Street
CHIRA BAZAR.

12 MRS H H KANGA
Adenwalla Building
Parsee Colony
DADAR.

13 MISS J H R DADABHOY,
16 Ridge Road
Malabar Hill
BOMBAY.

14 MRS C S MOGRELIA,
Habib House
CORNER GRANT ROAD.

15 W R ELLIS
Allied Motors Ltd.
Hughes Road
CUMBALLA HILL.

16 KIRCHAND TRIBHOVANDAS
DHAMANGAUM
Berar.

17 A SUDARSHAN
Eastern Musical Stores
Sandhurst Road
BOMBAY.

18 NARIMAN R VAJIFDAR
Chotani Building
Procter Street
BOMBAY 7.

19 A D KONKRAVALI
Divecha Building
Room No 7
Malcom Baug
JOGESHWARI.

20 GODREJ K UNWALLA
Hormazd Building
Sussex Road
BYCULLA.

21 K C AHUJA
National City Bank
of New York
BOMBAY.

22 R J MEHTA
Atmaram Building
THAKOREDWAR.

23 EDWIN HIRJIBHOY
Abedin Kamrudin Building
Tardeo Bridge
BOMBAY.

224 PRABHAKAR G EDEKAR
Shree Manick Anand Nivas
1st Road KHAR.

25 AMENABAI HASANALI
119 Motton Street
CHIRA BAZAR.

26 PREMJEE R BHAGDIA
Hatt Field
47 Pali Hill
BANDRA.

27 MISS HILLA D MEHTA
781 Parsee Colony DADAR.

28 D E SHROFF
11 Nariman House
Vanka Mohalla
CHIRA BAZAR.

29 PETER NORONHA
91A Chimbai Road
BANDRA.

30 J A GLENDENNING
3 Victoria Terrace
Victoria 3rd Cross Lane
MAZAGAON.

31 MRS Y M ELAVIA
Habib House
Corner GRANT ROAD.

32 D D KASHAP
National City Bank
of New York
BOMBAY.

33 MISS MONA RANDALL
33, Kamal Mansion
COLABA.

34 ASGARBHOY TYABALI
C/o Tea Merchant
Natwar House Pydhonie
BOMBAY 3.

35 MISS P DOSABHOY
55 Parel Road
PAREL.

36 TARABAI
C/o Muljee Tribhowandas
DHAMANGAON.

37 HOMI H KANGA
Hira Hall Panchgani
VIA POONA.

38 BACHUBAI A PANTHAKY
Billimoria Building
477-79, Chira Bazar
BOMBAY.

39 TRIBHOVANDAS MAVJEE-BHOY
DHAMANGAON.

40 MISS ALLAN D SHROFF
11 Vanka Mohalla
CHIRA BAZAR.

41 BHANABHOY VALABHBHOY
Bhadeli
Dist. BULSAR.

42 MISS P ROLFF
C/o Asst. Excise Inspector
MANMAD.

43 Y NAGENDRA RAO
6570 Narayanguda
HYDERABAD.

44 FATEMABAI F BAXANMUSA
C/o C P Watch Co and
Radio Agency
Sitabaldi
NAGPUR.

45 KUSUMBEHEN PATEL
C/o I B Patel Sarsa
VIA ANAND.

46 JOHN MARTIN
Railway Running Road
JUNAGADH.

47 MISS PERIN BOMANSHAW PATEL,
Vora Chawl,
Opp. B. B. & C. I. Rly.
Workshop,
LOWER PAREL.

48 GOVINDJEE R. MISTRY,
C/o Lal Bagh Palace Office,
INDORE CITY.

49 ABDULSHAKUR ABDULLA
Dawood Salehmahomed Shop,
Bhid Bazaar,
BHUJ (Cutch).

50 KAIKHUSROO KHODADAD BASTANI,
109, Apollo Street,
FORT.

51 ABDUL MAJID KHAN,
Mistry Machine Shop,
G. I. P. Rly.,
PAREL.

52 GIRDHARLAL KALYANJI,
13, Masjid Siding Road,
DANA BUNDER.

53 V. A. BULSARA,
C/o The Parsee Music Institute
2, Sonapur Lane,
GIRGAUM.

54 B. T. RELVANI,
Sion,
BOMBAY 22.

55 G S SAVANT, SHARMA'S
Bunglow Mahant Road,
VILLE PARLE.

56 ABDUL HUSEIN MULLA ISMAIL UMRATHWALLA,
51, Doctor Street,
BOMBAY.

57 M. K. TOPRANI,
The Vined Vihar Boarding House,
Wadia Hospital,
PAREL.

58 LAXMAN KASHINATH HINDLEKER,
C/o G. A. Mitbawker & Co.
59, Esplanade Road,
FORT.

59 LALJEE NARSHI,
C/o Lalji Shivji,
Sun Mill Road,
LOWER PAREL.

60 ANNASAHEB C. HIPPARGI,
Athani,
BELGAUM,

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	3	J	16
B	9	K	12
C	11	L	6
D	7	M	18
E	8	N	4
F	2	O	13
G	5	P	17
H	1	Q	14
I	15	R	10

GERMAN BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Berlin Archives Get Together 80,000 Valuable Records

(From A Correspondent)

Whoever wants to get a definite idea concerniig the life and work at a broadcasting studio, particularly with regard to what goes on behind the scenes, should not overlook two most interesting items, i.e. the taking of records and the sound-archives.

The rapid development of the German broadcasting-system also necessitated the developing of these two branches of broadcasting and the result attained is so marvellous that it will be difficult to find its equal. With regard to broadcasting, technical science has surely bestowed upon us many a new wonder, but the recording of sounds or sound-archives have been known to us for quite some time. For a generation we have been able to record sounds by means of reproducing them on wax and from the matrix the record is produced. Industry as well as the numerous sound-archives existing at scientific institutions have during the same period of time been acquainted with the art of registering these records in an efficient and scientific manner.

RECORD-PRODUCING INDUSTRY

It is of course quite easy during the broadcasting of lectures or radio-plays to produce at the studios of the broadcasting Company the same or similar sound-effects by technical means just as this is done by the record-producing industry, but these recordings are considerably less numerous than those, when, under much more difficult conditions, no previous tests can be arranged to ascertain how effectively the recording will be. The collection of such records is the particular task of the broadcasting-archives. Many times the microphone has to be posted in places, which, as regards the acoustic conditions must be considered anything but ideal. We just mention the recording in large halls in the presence of a great number of people or in the open air when the rain is pouring down and long transmitting-cables are necessary. There are, for instance, speakers, who suddenly, while speaking jump a few steps beside the microphone or speakers who do not like the recording of their voice, which fact makes it necessary to hide the mocrophone, to say nothing of the difficulties arising in connection with the recording of animal-sounds. An animal will certainly not sound its voice just because the microphone has been switched on. Many a record has, therefore, to be taken which contains no sound at all. Therefore, no means are available to rehearse the taking of such records in advance. The machines which record on wax have to be firmly fitted in technical rooms which is of great disadvantage for the work in practice, because long transmitting-cables are often necessary, which are of detrimental influence or sometimes the recording cannot take place at all, simply because the nearest connection-place is too far away from the place of recording. But technical science succeeded in overcoming these handicaps by means of the Metallophon-record. Whilst wax-recording is possible only by means of transmitting-cables, the cutting-machines for Metallophon-records can be built-in in vehicles which at the same time are equipped with the necessary power-waves.

Thereby the efficiency of those departments of broadcasting which similar to the newspaper-reporters have to report the topics of the day has been considerably improved to the great advantage of listeners. The real idea of the founding of the sound-archives was to preserve these records for all times; an idea which is easily understood.

The archives collect all records which are delivered by all broadcasting Companies. On account of this system the main-archives in Berlin have collected almost 20,000 matrixes and 80,000 records which have been made thereof.

SOUND IMITATIONS.

Another broadcasting-problem which had to be solved was to attend to the very important matter of sound-imitations. The broadcasting-studios are particularly well adapted to this kind of systematic work. It has, for instance, been observed that even the most dignified men are able to laugh heartily when the grunting of a pig, or the crying of an infant, or the crowing of a mountain-cock is broadcast. Of course such records will hardly ever be bought. The archives are able to record any kind of sound which formerly artificially and under the greatest difficulties had to be imitated, and which today are replaced by naturally produced records. The sound-archives of the broadcasting studios have no equal. Every kind of animal voice, e.g. that of the lion or the walrus, of the blackbird as well as the noise made by machines, turbines, transmissions or cranes are contained in the collections of the archives, to say nothing of the sounds created by exploding shells or firing machine-guns.

On account of the recording of historically important events or the speeches made by famous men the coming generation will receive a true picture of our epoch which it will be impossible to falsify. The recording of sounds will, therefore, be of eternal value and the historians of later generations will greatly profit on account of the records existing. That is the real object for creating these sound-archives.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

Ethics Of Criticism

Some Of Its Principles : A Criticism - -

(By "AESTHETICUS")

May one take the ligerty (or, perhaps, assert, if it were permitted, one of the ordinary reader's or contributor's rights?) of raising the question of the 'personal' element in the alleged criticism of the Crassi lecture and of inquiring how the readers are interested in the antecedents in regard to the birth, marriage and the foreign title the lady uses—or one, at any rate, that her admirers are so conspicuously sporting for her?

CRASSI 'SAGA'

The "Sunday Chronicle" published recently an article on the lady which could only be described as an extravaganza in eulogy that depicted Mrs. Crassi as a literary genius whose book of verses, "The Broken Flute" constituted an epoch making achievement in creative art. An Australian tourist expressed a similar opinion and the lady has been assigned a place of distinction amongst the international 'literati.'

Everyone, of course, to his taste, but the Crass enthusias would, one trusts, make allowance for scepticism in matters of this kind, especially when the lady's literary genius is muddled up with the history of her husband's family founded, so we are told, in Dante's times. What, if one might ask, has the "Broken Flute" to do with the legends of the house of Crassi? Or, with any personal circumstances of the authoress of that book of theosophistic-pseudo-Tagorean verse which is understood, moreover, to have been withdrawn from circulation?

TITULAR TRANSFORMATION

Could any person, again, help being born at Hyderabad, Deccan, instead of at Chinchpokli, Bombay, India, or of being of Jewish extraction? As a matter of fact the Jewish race can justifiably boast the highest literary-cultural tradition: and it is not everyone could claim that aristocratic lineage. As regards the foreign titles they are rather deprecated at the moment because of the unpleasant associations they evoke even for, the romantic reader of the Proust chronicles so that, we are witnessing an ironical transformation in titular hisory in which real Russian dukes, their excellencies and even their serene highnesses are found swallowing the lump of their mocking and tragic snobism over the restaurant or hotel waiter's tip which a tinpot of an American protetarian might patronizingly offer to a member of the best Czarist family. Even flunkeys are suffering from the surfeit of the old world aristocracy and are being secretly nourished on the Muscovite ideological tinned foods.

NATURE OF CRITICISM

To revert, however, from digression however inevitable:—One imagines there are certain principles and a set of criteria in criticism as a branch of intellectual-literary activity and that it would be impossible to ignore the present day development of criticism in the civilized countries in relation to the evolution of the literary world. To begin with all criticism is self-criticism. That is ! inevitable as reality both aesthetic and physical exists only in relation to the focus of sensibilities. As Anatole France put it exquisitely (and it is philosophically justifiable) literary criticism (even in non-technical sense) registers the adventures of the soul and in the present situation in the European world of letters, criticism occupies an important place exactly because it reveals in its activities the particular 'style' of that soul—the sophisticated, hyper-critical soul and what is more important its reaction, too, in the desire for escape just as the Facistic activism, according to Croce, beomes the eternal principle of the congested will-to-live groaning under the weight and turmoil of the more modern European history.

STORY OF "BUDDING" POET

Conditions obtaining here are rather disappointing. It is certainly irritating to find inferior writing, if not the positive counterfeit, praised to the skies while people who are not in position to exert personal influence or to posses the luxury of a coterie are subjected to a treatment that could be only described as unjust. The present writer saw a book of verses, recently published in England, noticed in the "Sunday Chronicle" and was really surprised to find the author described as a 'budding poet.' Now who will tell me what is a 'budding poet'? One would not have minded if the author were described as a bad poet or if any other

Miss Mira Wagh who is a native of Karwar, is a well-known Marathi writer and worker in the cause of social upliftment of women.

adjective were used and one fails to see any justification for the assault and battery of that schoolboy phase when, ironically enough, the victim of the school masterly patronage is a professor of English poetry in some college in the U.P. What is worse, the gentlemen at Cambridge gave him a Chancellor's Medal for Poetry (it is equivalent to the Newdigate, one imagines) several years ago and, of course, it is extremely deplorable that the judges of the prize should have been guilty of such an outrageous folly.

PLEA FOR FAIRNESS

I am not protesting in behalf of the spanked fourth form boy because he won honours at Cambridge: he might have fared worse than that. But what in the name of literary decency, is a budding poet, who like Sylvia, is the 'budding poet?' Who is he? The man is no friend of mine—I mean the author dubbed as 'budding poet.' I had, in fact, the mysfortune of meeting him, years ago, and cherish (I may as well confess) the most unpleasant impression of that meeting: he might have been my personal enemy, in which case I would feel concerned about the kind of treatment he received from me. One protests against this kind of things, moreover, because of its implications in the abstract and impersonal criticism. The gods, perhaps, could be just in exact measure, but we could at least feel the desire for justice, for the intellectual discipline of impersonality, make a feeble gesture for truth as it dawns dimly in the prospective.....

Mr. John Buchan, well-known and popular novelist, biographer and historian, has been named the next Governor-General of Canada. Lord Bessborough, the present vice-regal representative, in the Dominion, is retiring late this year. It is expected that he will be raised to the peerage by the King before assuming his post.

THE AMERICAN: : : : : : :EXPERIMENTS

THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE NEW DEAL. By Benjamin Stolberg and Warren Jay Vinton. Publishers: Victor Gollancz, Ltd.

This little booklet adversely criticises the effort of President Roosevelt of the U.S.A., now universally known as the "New Deal," to revive the drooping condition of the country's industries, agriculture and general economic activities. During the war the U.S.A. made enormous profits at the expense of Allied countries engaged in a death struggle by selling at fabulous prices its goods manufactured or otherwise. As a consequence, from a debtor country it became Europe's largest creditor. Not satisfied with this most advantageous position, Uncle Sam's desire for wealth led him to try various subterfuges by which an attempt was persistently made artificially to lower prices of commodities. The dominant idea here being further to exact a larger quantity of imports from the debtor countries which had to pay their debts, as all civilised countries have done, through generations by export of goods to their creditors, or failing that, by exporting gold. This process was practised to a breaking point. The inevitable reaction followed, first through the failure of Banks in the U.S.A. itself and the ultimate suspension of payments by the debtor countries. Experiment then began with the effort to raise prices by all desperate expedients. In this effort the present President of U.S.A. tried, with the assistance of expert advisers, to rebuild all that was destroyed or pulled down during the regime of his predecessor. This experiment is still in the melting-pot and it is rather early to express any definite opinion at the present stage. The authors, however, have dealt with this effort from the stand point of labour leaders or labour experts. In their view all these efforts have resulted in great gains to what they call "Big Ownership" and much smaller advantage to the poorer classes of the community, particularly the labouring classes. In their opinion "Big Ownership" and the interests of the American people are to-day completely opposed and, therefore, the task which President Rosevelt had undertaken was impossible. According to their view the vested interests of the Big Capitalists were opposed to wage-earners getting a higher share out of their profits, nor could unemployment or old age be insured against without the capitalists being made to pay larger taxes and so on. The arguments thus advanced are along the old and worn-out track followed by socialist thinkers and writers. The gulf between those who believe in individual right of property and those who ask for state ownership of everything including personal and individual liberty, is so wide that it seems a hopeless task to to attempt to bridge the same. This booklet, however, gives us an idea of what view the thinkers of the former class take of the great experiment which is being tried by the American President at present and that too with all sincerity of trying to achieve an economic equilibrium that would bring stability and happiness in his country, in places of the suffering caused to it in common with the rest of the world as the after-effects of the disastrous war from which we emerged a few years ago.

"S.R.D."

DEMENTIA IN A HAUNTED ROOM

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

In a haunted room, with faces of wo dimensions, all sorts of faces, faces of saints and witches, of Prussian soldiers, of English officers, faces of dead men, alphabetical faces, faces which are words, symbol faces which speak, millions of faces, there is not a nook nor a corner nor a single atom of God's space where these figures have not filled his room. They are on the walls, they are on the ceiling, they are on his curtains, they are on the cobwebs, and when he looks at the sky they occupy the stars. From ear to ear in one face there are millions and millions of light years. Strong Moorish faces, and clouds of women robed in moon's light, and faces of oriental beauties in the moon itself. Faces which occupy rocks, far far stronger than the material of which they are made, faces of ancient rishis whose flowing hair make the rock respond to their movements. All the elements, and the leaves of trees, and the air which moves them, and the grains of sands, and dirt and flowers and domes of mosques, and in the very sanctity of homes these faces look and tell a tale of long forgotten days, hideous stories of brutal exploitation, when Mary roasted alive Protestants, faces which tell tales of persecution, of greed, of communal squabble. It is a mental scene, a mental-stuff curtain, on the walls, projection of some force not yet ripe, tampering with the sacred security of one's room.

NOT A SUBJECTIVE HALLUCINATION

Thought forms with international head-gear, morally limited, Satanically clever, as snakes are clever, as man in his primaeval hunger is clever, as a diploma catching the last straw is clever. It is not a subjective hallucination, nor the raving of a diseased mind, nor a Freudian outpour, nor mere relaxation, it is an objective vision. No man, psychologist or mental specialist, can convince him of the absurdity of such sights, nor of their subjective origin. He must believe his eyes, there they are in front of him. Zoological animals on tops of India's trees, where Goethe said there is "Ruh," and God's peace. The shadow of a turned-up nose is on the very paper he writes. Bath, Putney, Maida Vale, rising up to Chelsea, into that tip which may be South Kensington in the second generation, into a kind of gentleman in the third generation in Peshawar.

It is slightly better than Madame Toussaud's show, as if the hidden Director, was a police man gone artistic. For heaven's sake don't say that the poor fellow is gone off his head because this vision from a Zvengali, half-policeman, half-artist, is vouchsafed unto him, and he is tortured to death. The cruelty in the arrant audacity of the whole show, an execrescence in the sanctity of God's privacy. He says it is all there, outside faces from the days of Adam to the glorious days of Mahatma Gandhi. The pageant of History is on his walls, and his clouds, and frocks from the days of the Romans to the days of Garbo No tree is safe from this occupation, Atilla is in his home and home land, the vandal is on the flowers, it is in his books, it is a peril of spirits, goblins, mischievously inclined. His space is filled up but the worse is to follow.

VOICES WHICH KILL THE SOUL

Magic is tabooed and magicians are a rum lot, even though they drink wine, but he seems to believe in them, because not only does he see faces and figures, but all his seconds, and a millionth part of them, are filled up with corresponding voices, a long-drawn out mosaic of words, corresponding to the mosaic on the walls, with this unfortunate habitue of a haunted room as its point d'appui. A deliberate calculated conversation of the most loathsome variety, never heard on God's land, is in his ear. Not a minute's rest, a projection of foreign values on sensitive ears, a perpetual bombardment, a Pecksniffian gesture to give plausible reasons and excuses for an unashamed robbery. Poor fellow's brain has not a minute's rest. A blood-seeking humanity for some esoteric reason which is obviously gold, makes a cockpit of his tired cerebellum. The war with its poison gas lasted for four years, but this is going on now for seven years or more. Voices within, blood-curdling voices, agonising voices, of "plebian" sanscoullotes that we associate with transplanted whites in Africa, America, and all those cursed harbour towns where ignorance is mixed with power, and a shopkeeper's arrogance with self-conscious uppishness. It is not the East and the West in a gentle mood of queries and search after truth, his brain is fisherwoman's market, a cheap brothel house, where Truth is made an excuse for ribaldry beyond the imagination of the vilest abuser in the world. He is often advised that it may be all an illusion, but no, he knows that it is a reality, that it is a death grip of some unseen monster, who wants to use dead mothers for profits and imperialism. It is something sub-human, some elemental, some Thenardier of the mental world, that has taken possession of his brain, it is a body-line bowling of professional profiteer, voices which kill the soul, voices of harlots, of criminal sleuths, of men who make criminals and bring you below the human level.

IN A MACHINE-LIKE GRIP

He wants to get out of it, out of these horrible ghost-laden world of faces and voices. It is a nausea which it is difficult for him to overcome, its oily cleverness, its self-satisfied "newness," its silky pretensions, its pseudo-literary bohemianism, torture him, to a sort of forlorn demetia. He says he writes to order, he sneezes to satisfy some low spy. It is a warm dementia, warm dull nauseating cleverness, a short of clever jellyfish in which his head is immersed to the damnation of his soul.

Please don't say that man is the master of his fate, it is not so if his cranium is wrong, or his brain is weak, or, as in this case, some evil thing possesses him, which, if he had his way, would not talk with it. It is a machine he has to face, a tank which rushes his soul and body. It has his whole mental biography which it uses every second for its own purpose. Its truth is the slum-camera, its "slum", a snobbish expression, or at least a flunkey's weapon to put down Mrs. Smith, who was once its habitue. Mosaics of faces, mosaics of abuses, not a minute's rest. Cheap punning, cheap humour, low lust, as if throwing mud in a church could remove hypocrisy, a pinchbeck Lawrence's mud-slenging to all that is noble and great in the past, all that is beyond his greed. He can't understand his hell because he is a human being. He is lost for us, he is in the grip of beasts. It may be dementia. God grant peace to the ghosts, ghostly or Ibsenite.

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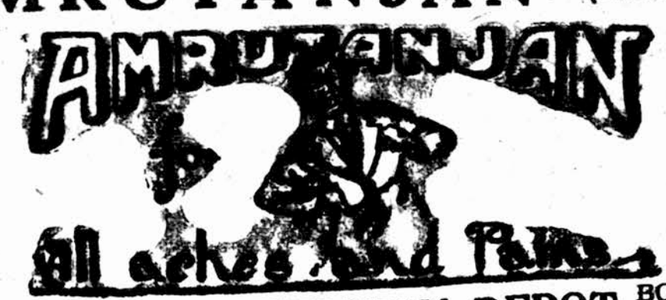

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A FANTASY.

(By A. K. MEHTA, B. A.)

I was reading for my examination. I had fooled about for the whole year and now I was faced with this grim spectre of examination. I had to make up for the hours and days I had idled away in tennis, cricket matches and in reading novels. The prospects of my success were not very bright and my poor brain, unused to any serious toil of more than a couple of hours a day was not responding very heroically to the demands now made upon it.

So it came about that one day, a couple of weeks before the dread exam, I was reading Economics till late at midnight. Nature was slowly asserting herself and I found myself surrendering very miserably and passively to the onslaughts of sleep. I had to read a single line for about twenty times before it was anywhere on the way to my brain-cells. I put up a brave fight and tried again and again to get away from the magic spell of Morpheus, but my eye-lids refused to obey my orders They were steadily weighed down by the God of Sleep and every now and then yielded submissively to this god.

I tried reading out aloud and found that I was simply pronouncing word after word without grasping a single feet. Then I thought I would try. . . .

* * * *

And suddenly I found myself in a big crowded hall. The hall was packed to its fullest capacity with men and women. I noticed that all of them looked very healthy and robust and had extremely lustrous eyes. There was a deafening noise going on and soon I found it to be the noise of thousands of hands clapping in honour of a big tall man who had just arrived on the platform at one end of the room.

It took some time for the noise to subside and in the meanwhile I looked about me, wondering where I was and how I came to be there. On the walls I saw placards and boards with all sorts of slogans asd mottos written in big sprawling letters in bright colours. One of these just above the president's head said, "Books are the opiate of the people."—Marl Karx.

Other boards placed on all sides of the hall shouted out to the audience spicy slogans such as. "Cut the throats of Scholars and Students." "Down with Longman's, Macmillan Nelson and their allies."

"Professors, Poets, Printers and Publishers are the prime poisoners of the People", said one placard with picturesque alliteration. Other boards said. "Long Live the Bookless." "Beware of Editors and Authors", and "Libraries live on the life-blood of the suffering humanity."

As I was reading these interesting placards, somebody gave me a violent push from behind and before I could utter a single word of protest, a burly young giant put a heavy paw on my shoulder and said, "Hey. mister, you seem to be a stranger here. Are you a publisher, author, journalist, teacher, scholar or a book-seller?" His gruff voice and his tightly clenched fists assured me that if ever I confessed to be any of this long list of undesirables, I would not be treated very politely. So I replied, "Certainly not. I have no connection whatsoever with books. I am not even a bookie or a book-keeper or a booking-office clerk" I added this last to be on the safe side. Still the man did not look very convinced and he said, "Are you a Bookless: We don't want any spies nosing about this place." "Oh don't worry about this. I am the most book-hating Bookless" I assured him. He looked relieved and handing me some pamphlets, walked away. I found out from the pamphlets that this was the first session of the International Conference of the Bookless. The aims and objects of the Conference were to free the people from the bondage of books and to make the world safe for ignorance.

I looked up from these pamphlets and saw one of the delegates stand up to propose the president to the chair. But before he could speak anything one of the delegates stood up and shouted, "Friends, we cannot start the proceeding without first singing our great hymn".

Everyone from the audience agreed with this suggestion and the great hymn of the Bookless went up and the audience echoed the lines:—

"Arise, ye prisoners of literature!
Arise, ye bookworms of the earth!
For justice thunders condemnation,
A bookless world is in birth.
No more shall fogs of knowledge blind you,
Arise, ye slaves, no more in thrall:
The world shall rise on new foundations,
The books have been all, they shall be nought".

* * * *

I was wondering why till now I was absolutely ignorant of the existence of such a movement with which I was in full sympathy. Completely fed up and exhausted iwth reading as I was, this great hymn of all these men and women oppressed and exploited by the books, touched my heart. I was filled with a new faith—a new hope of a world freed rfom the bondage of Books, Exams, Professors and colleges. A new hope, a new feeling, a new courage swept my heart and I had a glorious vision of a world where no longer did the silly professors force their imbecile doctrines and impossible theories on the already over-crowded and over-exhausted brains of the poor students. I wondered why I had never thought of the need of such a conference. I now knew why these men were looking so healthy and robust, and why they had clear shining eyes They had broken the shackles which had bound them to the tyrant, Book. These gallant people were now trying to rescue those of their fellowmen who were still under the domination of the Books, the colleges, the exams and literature.

I became full of a new enthusiasm and felt myself inspired with this new ideal and I also burst out singing the great hymn The Bookless, with the rest of the audience. The hymn rose and fell with a stately motion like that of the waves of the sea, and finally it faded and died out. Amidst a thundering applause the President rose and began his presidential address. But hardly had he spoken a few words when there was a disturbance in the audience and inspite of the president's attempts to restore order the noise went on. One corner of the hall was particularly noisy and active and after some time we were able to ascertain the cause of the trouble. A group of famous authors and journalists had somehow managed to enter the hall with the intention of obstructing the proceedings and wrecking the whole conference.

Some people were in favour of allowing them to sit so long as they did not actually disturb the conference. Some were in favour of belabouring them with sticks and umbrellas. Finally they were expelled from the hall with as little injury as was possible in a hall full of infuriated Bookless militants. Gradually the noise diminished a little and the president resumed his address although it was not possibe to hear him from my position because I was at the other end of the hall. Now and then some words struck my ears and I heard something about a five-year plan of burning all books and newspapers in existence and of deporting all authors, journalists, publishers, professors, poets, etc. I also heard something about a constructive programme of destroying all colleges, libraries and printing presses.

The president seemed to be fed up with the noise and he cut down his lecture and sat down.

* * * *

Another speaker got up and he did not seem to be very popular, for he was welcomed with some cat-calls and hisses. He said that the saying, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" which was very popular among the orthodox book lovers was sheer propaganda inspired by the vested interests of the Publishing firms. If people were satisfied with a little knowlede there would not be a steady and continuous demand for new and more learned books which the publishers turned out in immense quantities. declared this unlearned speaker. He characterised the professors and teachers, Pundits and scholars as paid agents and henchmen of the big publishng firms, and he declared that the fact was that only a little knowledge alone was necessary and desirable while more than a certain amount of knowledge was dangerous and useless.

I could see that before he was emancipated from the tyranny of the bookdom, this speaker must have been a clever and well-read fellow and even though now he had unlearned all he could, yet he was still using many expressions and quotations from the book-bound world, and I could see that the audience was getting suspicious and restive. The audience had become extremely quiet and I was sure that it was only the calm that precedes the storm

The speaker was carried away by his theory and he announced that after great research he had discovered a Law of Diminishing Returns in the matter of knowledge——after a certain point, every additional dose of knowledge results in less and less proportional returns. After a certain minimum limit of knowledge was reached, every additional dose yielded diminishing advantage to the brain and if a man went on increasing his knowledge indefinitely, he would eventulally become a perfect idiot and hence the resemblance between a genius and a lunatic.

The speaker was getting more and more excited and began to fill in his general thesis with details and drew parallels from the law of diminishing returns in Economics. But this was a fatal tactical blunder.

Immediately all sorts of missiles like shoes, umbrellas, chairs and rotten eggs were hurled at him. A general confusion followed. There were cries of "You are an Economist", "Shame", "Traitor", "Renegade", "You aee a book-lover and scholar yourself", "Down with the SPY" etc.

The poor speaker saw his mistake too late. Many excited men from the audience rushed up to the platform and attacked the speaker. The latter got extremely nervous and could not see any way of escape. He clutched at the table and held on tightly to one of its legs, so that nobody could lift him and throw him in the midst of the audience where he was sure to be mishand'ed and mobbed to death. He thought it safer to stick on to the table on the platform because only a few ruffians had yet managed to go up to the platform and the president was trying his best to prevent others from getting over there.

But he had outraged the audience too, much to be able to go unhurt. There were shouts of "Let's lynch him"! "Smash the traitors head"! The most energetic of the champions of the bookless world——the one who had at first suspected me to be a book-lover and given me the leaflets—got hold of another leg of the table and with a jerk upset the table and—CRASH—with a deafening noise both the table and the unfortunate victim tumb'ed over and fell down from the platform to the ground—CRASH—.

* * * *

Suddenly I was amazed to find myself in my study and by table-lamp had fallen down from the table, appaently pushed down unconsciously by my hand which was resting on the table. In my lap lay a book on Economics, open at the page I was trying to read before I had dozed off and it was the chapter on the Law of Diminishing Returns.

My heart sank within me as I realised that the bookless world was merely a silly dream,—a product of my feverish and over-exhausted brain and there was no real chance of my being free from the books and exams atleast in the near future.

But I had imbibed some of the revolutionary spirit of those robust and courageous people, those prophets of the Bookless future age and I refused to remain a slave of the books at least for the next morning. So I did not set my alarm clock to wake me up at an unearthly hour the next morning. I immediately switched off the light and went to bed, still thinking of that paradise where the over-burdened brain was not troubled by Examnations, Professors or Books. And it was very ong before I could go to sleep because the sweet Hymn of the Bookless haunted my brain and I could not get rid of its haunting melody for a very long time even though I tried my best to forget it. Yet hopelessly disappointed and disillusioned as I was, I was so much exhausted that gradually I came under the sway of Morpheus who alone could soothe my tired brain and jangled nerves. But even still I can't persuade myself to believe that a Bookless world is not in birth.

(THE END.)

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The March Of Science

115 M. PH. TRAIN

British Plans For New Speed Bid

British railways are planning to set up a new world's speed record for steam engines.

An attempt is to be made by autumn to attain 115 miles an hour with one of the latest streamline locomotives.

Intensive streamline researches and experiments are now being carried out.

The Great Western Railway will probably make the first attempt with one of its new "Castle" class engines under construction at Swindon.

£8,000 ENGINE

This company lost the steam engine speed record last month when the L.N.E.R. "Pacific" class engine reached 108 miles an hour between King's Cross and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

An engine of the "Castle" class costs approximately £8,000.

A rail official said to a "Sunday Express" representative: "The attempt will be made between Swindon and Paddnigton and the engine will pull at least three carriages, a restaurant car and van.

"The train will total about 350 tons, the engine and tender alone accounting for 119 tons 17 hundred-weights."

TIPSY FRUIT

Soon, if scientists have their way, all freshly-gathered apples, not wanted for immediate consumption, will be gently inebriated. This odd development follows on recent experiments of the Food Investigation Board to eliminate the wastage of fruit. Apples in a sound, healthy condition, it was found, absorb alcohol readily. Ordinarily, their natural concentrtion of alcohol increases with old age. A large artificial dose stimulated their respiratory "organs", while a small dose produced the opposite effect.

As a result, apples, preserved in a semi-coma, a state of mild drunkenness, in which their rate of breathing is slowed down to its absolute minimum, will retain their hardness and choice flavour for months.

ULTRAMODERN AUTO

Newest of the experimental designs in automobiles is that of the beetle-shaped "Scarab," developed by William B. Stout, an engineer of Dear-born, Michigan. The engine is mounted in the rear The stream-lining is designed to give maximum 'roadability" in wind, and the body-shape provides unusual roominess inside. Even the conventional seating-arrangement has been abandoned. Opposite the rear door is a wide cross-seat almost like a lounge. There are two upholstered chairs loose and a folding table.

"SAFE" EXPLOSIVE

What safety engineers have long been looking for, an explosive which will not go off accidentally, apparently has been developed in the laboratories of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. Called "Nitramon," the new explosive is about 20 per cent. stronger than TNT, but it cannot be detonated by the most powerful blasting-caps, flame or impact. To explode it a special dynamite priming-cartridge, at least four inches in diameter, is necessary.

Fictions Of Science

We have shuddered at Mrs. Shelly's Frankensteinian monster, given thanks that there are no gruesome Martians of the type conceived by H. G. Wells and rejoiced that there are no headless horsemen to frighten the Ichabod Cranes that we are. But who gives a thought to the creatures that physics conjures up to aid in fathoming the mystery of the universe? Apparently the mathematician cannot interpret the outer world with his own senses. He must fashion a fanciful being who whispers in his ear that space is curved, that instead of cause and effect there is only a deceptive sequence of events, and that an atom is a fuzzy cloud of electrons.

There is the "observer" without whom, it seems, we can never understand relativity. Eddington pictures him dropping dizzily in elevators and dashing about at the speed of light. His one eye is colour-blind. Even with that he can see only in one direction. He has no arms, so that he can perform no experiments. His chief function is to watch what the physicist does and pass judgment. Whether he likes it or not, the mathematician must convince that Cyclops, Mephistopheles was not half so mocking.

Then there is Maxwell's famous "sorting demon," who lets fast molecules from one compartment into another, but slams the door shut whenever a slow one tries to slip by. That imp never makes a mistake. In the end he has all the fast ones on one side of the door and all the slow ones on the other. Thus he creates a little unnatural universe in which heat no longer flows to a cold place, since the fast molecules, the heat-creators ,are all prisoners.

Laplace was not quite so specific. Still, he did imagine an "intelligence," who lived for an instant to comprehend all the forces of nature and express in a single formula "the movements of the largest bodies in the universe and those of the lightest atom." The "intelligence" could see in that flash Antony wooing Cleopatra or the State of England on Jan. 26, 1966.

What can be more delightful than the monkeys that belong to Eddington's circus? Behold them tapping the keys of typewriters at random for a few million years, and, after ruining quadrillions of reams of good paper, finally turning out all the books in the British Museum just because chance will have it so. Somehow they seem to be the proper evolutionary ancestors of Bertrand Russell's ideal mathematician, who need not know what he is talking about in order to arrive at very startling conclusions about minus infinity and the square root of minus one.

But it is the Average Man, that figment of the statistician's imagination, who carries off the palm. He is the tyrant who rules human destiny—mathematical fate. He decides how long we shall live if we are plumbers or novelists, when the trains shall leave New York for Chicago, what goods shall be kept in stock by department stores, what the styles shall be, how many children we shall have, what plays and novels shall succeed. Compared with him, Einstein's one-eyed observer, Maxwell's demon, and Laplace's "intelligence" are about as harmless as the characters in a detective story. We can't escape the dictates of the Average Man. Pure fiction he may be, but he has more real power than the policeman on the corner and never fails to wield it.—"New York Times."

Speed For Rocket Planes

15 To 20 Miles Per Minute Through Stratosphere

Rocket planes whizzing through the stratosphere at speeds of at least 15 to 20 miles a minute were described theoretically possible at California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, last month.

Such sharp-nosed craft, with very small wings and rudders and no engine or propellor, would be propelled by gasoline and liqid oxygen, or similar fuel, exploding in a round chamber and shooting out jets at the year.

In a lecture, William Bollay, research fellow at the institute, said he had computed that a rocket plane carrying fuel amounting to 60 per cent. of the total starting weight, could travel 500 miles in about 33 minutes if it shot up to 90,000 feet altitude in the first four or five minutes and then levelled off.

Such a plane having 80 per cent. of its sharting weight in fuel and levelling off at 120,000 feet altitude, would travel 1,000 miles in 50 minutes, or at the rate of 20 miles a minute, he said.

He suggested rocket planes of this type, carrying only a pilot—who probably would have to lie prone in the bullet-like fuselage—as possiblities for quick transportation for urgest mail, or investigation of upper stratosphere conditions.

If a plane could be built to carry about 90 per cent. of its total weight in fuel, it probably could cross the United States in little more than an hour, Bollay said.

'Radio Roof' 450 Miles In Air

Scientists Say Layer At That Height Reflects High Frequency Signals

The U. S. Bureau of Standards disclosed to-day that it had discovered a new high "radio roof" to the world, 450 miles up, from which high frequency signals come bouncing back to earth.

An eighteen months' study of the various layers of ionized air at different heights brought the discovery.

Ionized air is air which has been made a conductor for electricity because some of the electrons have been stripped away from its atoms. There are several layers of this ionized air surrounding the earth, much like the layers of an onion.

The newest layer, the outermost of those so far known, has been tentatively named the "G" layer.

It is these layers of ionized air which make long-distance radio transmission possible. If the layers were not there, the signals would shoot off into space. Instead they are reflected back to earth as from a mirror, then "bounce" back toward the sky, and travel to their objective by a series of such "bounces" between earth and sky.

Scientists at the Bureau of Standards believe that radiation from the sun is the chief cause of the stripping of electrons from atoms of air.

Previously there were three main layers of ionized air known to scientists, called the "E," "F1" and "F2" layers, progressing outward. The "G" layer reflects signals of higher frequency than does the "F2" layer. Variations in the frequency of the signals reflected have been noted, especially from season to season. The layers vary in height between day and night.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS' TRIUMPH

"Heavy" Water After Two Years' Work

After two years' intensive study and research a young Manchester scientist, Mr J. B. M. Herbert, lecturer in Physical Chemistry at Manchester University, and Prof. M Polanyi, also of Manchester University, have isolated heavy oxygen water.

This is believed to be the first time that it has been produced in Great Britain.

For two years they worked on their apparatus, and last week their first sample of heavy oxygen water was tested.

The honour of first producing this substance, however, belongs to Professor Hertz, who two years ago was successful with his experiments in Berlin. Since then the two Manchester scientists have tried to emulate him.

ONLY A LITTLE

At present the Manchester apparatus is capable of producing only 20 milligrammes a day of the new substance

"The chief advantage of the new heavy oxygen", said Mr. Herbert to the "News Chronicle", "is that it will facilitate research in the field of advanced organic chemical reactions.

"The heavy oxygen being readily distinguishable from the normal variety, it will serve as an indication of what is happening at any point of a chemical reaction of an advanced nature.

"At present, however, it is difficult to see how the new discovery will benefit medical research with regard to certain poisonous bacilli sometimes present in the human body".

IRON ROADS

Britain's first iron road, laid down at Accrington, Lancashire has remarkable noise-absorbing powers. Instead of an irritating clatter, as might be expected the heaviest vehicles, much to the delifight of shop-keepers, create only a pleasant purr in passing The road consists of triangular iron tiles, joined together and seated to a concrete bed by a bituminous solution. This accounts for its "cushiony" quality. After three years' hard wear no sign of deterioration is yet visible. The criss-cross formation of the tiles facilitates drainage, safeguards cars from skids, and obviates mud-slinging.

Iron roads will, it is anticipated, inaugurate a new era of clean noiseless travel.

HELP FOR THE BLIND

For an invention that enables a blind person to read any book or paper, the John Price Wethrill Medal will be awarded on May 15 to Robert E. Naumburg, of New York, by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Mr. Naumburg's invention, known as the "Visagraph," "reads" printed words for the blind with the aid of a photo-electric cell, and embosses each letter, several times enlarged, upon a strip of paper which passes under the finger-tips of the operator. The machine first was tried at Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Massachusetts, and is regularly used there. Its advantage is that any printed material may be read, and the reader need not know Braille, or any other system for the blind. The characters reproduced by the machine simply are magnified reproductions of the printed letters.

EXPERTS WHO CANNOT EXPLAIN

Capablanca, the world's champion n chess, has published a book, I see, entitled "A Primer of Chess." In this work he takes you from the first rules about the moves up to the stage of some of his own most brilliant games, which he sets before you, move by move, telling you why he made every decision.

I took a peep into the work; for I fancied myself a master of strategy' able to surprise my opponent with new openings, or with waiting tactics and a sudden checkmate. If I learnt his own dodges, might not Capablanca look to his championship? observes a writer in "The Irish Psess."

However, I found the book nearly as difficult as the game. It takes a Class A brain to be a Capablanca, a Class B brain to master his book; what is a Class C, D, E or F brain to do?

HOW TO WRITE A PLAY.

The world never will cease to ask the expert how he does his stuff (if I may so express myself), and the experts never will cease to write books and give interviews; but the upshot of it all will be the same as ever. If you have it in you to be an expert, you can be an expert. If you are not made that way, advice will not change you.

Mr. St. John Ervine, that gentle playwright, was invited to write a book called "How to Write a Play." I have the book. It is full of interesting talk about what makes a good play and what faults wreck a bad play, but the author's remark about his book's title is just that he does not know how.

He can write a play; he has won many great successes; but he does not know how, he cannot tell how, and if you are to do as he did you must find out the way for yourself.

I dare say that it is the same with Capablanca. He wins his games, and then tries to explain how, afterwards.

CARDS OF FATE.

Napoleon Bonaparte learnt the rules of strategy in warfare, at college. He persevered, sat over his books, drew his diagrams, learnt off by heart whatever could be learned by heart, and excelled all his fellow-students in his examination knowledge.

In the field, he acted by rule. One of his right-hand men invented, or at any rate kept, a card-index. The thereabouts of every small unit in a vast army was entered on its proper card, its equipment and its strength. Every order was marked on the cards casualties were recorded; all was done as strictly as the work of an American business firm.

With Napoleon, there was fortune on the cards—not the cards of luck, but the cards of system and hard work.

This gave him success up to a point, but it did not give him his great victories.

He moved his armies by the book of rules, yes, and he opened his battles by the book. However, no book could tell how to overcome stupendous odds, how to do the seemingly impossible, which he did.

HOW TO WIN BATTLES.

The battle would rage, the battalions would march, the hillsides run red with blood, while the card-index was kept briskly up to date, and the little flags on pins would be moved from spot to spot on the map, as the fortunes of war moved.

Napoleon would brood there in his headquarters, with the chances reckoned up, by the rules of the book, to a decimal point: then, suddenly,—

Suddenly he would sweep the table clear of orders. He would seize a pen, dash down some rough sketch, snap his fingers for messengers, and send the word speeding over the battlefield for some surprising stroke, as cunning as a jig-saw puzzle.

In half an hour, the enemy would find a column marching through the centre and fire, like scissors, cutting off its supports. An overwhelming army would be snipped to pieces, through some unpredictable novel mode of attack.

When he wrote his memoirs in exile, the defeated Emperor tried to explain his triumphs.

The queer thing is, that he omitted the critical part. He told all that he had done according to the rules. He took pride in the correct moves by which, as a consummate college student, he had marched his armies and disposed his batteries.

Yet he told nothing of that impulse of genius, that scheme discovered in a flash and executed by hurried rule-of-thumb, which really gave him his amazing victory!

He had forgotten "how".

Following Germany's decision to re-arm, thereby scrapping the Versailles Treaty, Sir John Simon with Sir Anthony Eden is seen here in Conference with the Dictator of Germany. Left to Right: Sir Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal; Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister; Adolf Hitler, Leader of Germany, wearing his Swastika-decorated Nazi Uniform; an Interpreter; and Konstantin von Neurath, Forei gn Minister of Germany.

An Unknown Gospel?

Second Century Fragment represents tradition independent of Mark, Mathew and Luke but closely related to John

No discovery can send such a thrill through the Christian world as that of a manuscript of one of the Gospels, or it may be of a new and unknown Gospel which is earlier than our existing sources writes the "Manchester Guardian", Such a document takes us behind the great MSS. (the Vaticanus, the Sinaiticus, or the recently discovered Chester Beatty papyri), the most ancient of which is early third century, and leads us one step farther back towards that oral tradition which first recorded the life and sayings of Christ, which inevitably varied from place to place, and which furnished the material for the Gospels that were written in such great centres of Christianity as Rome or Corinth Antioch, or Ephesus. It seems likely that one such step, however slight, towards the ultimate sources is to be found in the portions of three leaves of a papyrus codex which the British Museum found last summer in a parcel of papyri purchased from a dealer: a casual acquisition that in its way might be compared with the survival of that famous Sinaiticus of Tischendorff which was to heve made fuel for a stove in a monastery. These leaves (which the museum now publishes under the title of "Fragments of an Unknown Gospel") date back, unless later criticism weakens present judgments, to the middle of the second century, and they seem to be a version neither of one of the four canonical Gospel nor of one of the recognized Apocrypha, but, if the judgment is correct, a fragment, small but precious, of a Gospel hitherto unknown.

It would seem that the "Unknown Gospel" represents a tradition independent of Mark, Mathew, and Luke; on the other hand, as comparisons show, it is closely related to John, and its author may very possibly have worked on the same material as the writer of the fourth Gospel. That it was somewhat earlier than any of the four Gospels is suggested by certain clear pieces of internal evidence. Whereas the Gospels describe the address to Christ as simply "Master," the term by then in general use with Christians, in the fragment he is addressed as "Master Jesus." In the story of the healing of the leper, the first three Gospels emphasise the act of worship: the new fragment omits this but adds a completely new touch—and how should it have arisen or have survived except in an independent tradition?—that the man told of the origin of his leprosy: "Master Jesus, journeying "with lepers and eating with them in "the inn I myself also became a leper." There is also a tantalising passage which describes an episode on the banks of the Jordan to which there is no parallel in any of the Gospels, but the text is so corrupt thatit is impossible to draw from it any argument one way or another about the age of the fragment as a whole. But, all things considered, it seems likely that this was a version composed in Asia and based on the Christian tradition prevalent there at the end of the first or the beginning of the second century—hence its similarity to the Gospel of John, for which Ephesus is commonly accepted as the place of origin and thence carried perhaps to the Church of Alexandria. British and of course, all Biblical—scholarship has a fascinating problem to study in Egerton, Papyrus 2, as it is officially called. And by a remarkable coincidence, British scholarship to-day also publishes, through the Clarendon Press, the first volume of a new edition of the Greek Testament, which assembles for comparison all the various "readings" of the principal manuscripts and fragments, the ancient versions, and the relevant comments of the Fathers—a work long needed in this country and destined to be indispensable to the student of the Greek Testament.

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Press Opinion

NAGPUR DAILY NEWS, NAGPUR, dated 9-11-'34. WRITES:—

Hanumath Upasi V. K. Satagopachariar, the famous astrologer of the Hanuman Astrological office, Tiruttani, S. India is considered to be the most reputed of all the Indian Astrologers. His greatness and fame are due to the accuracy of his predictions. This Tiruttani office was started by him and has been doing splendid service for the last fifteen years.

THE CEYLON DAILY NEWS, COLOMBO, dated 2-3-'34, WRITES:—

Hanumath Upasi V. K. Satagopachariar, astrologer, the Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani P. O. South India, described as the most reputed of all the Indian Astrologers, has earned a reputation for the correctness of his Predictions. The Hanuman Astrological Office started by him has been doing remarkably well for the last fifteen years. Further particulars regarding this Astrological office will be found in an advertisement appearing elsewhere.

THE THINAKARAN, a popular Tamil Daily of Colombo, dated 26-4-'33 writes in a leading column:

.....The Hanuman Astrological Office started by him has been doing remarkable work for the last 15 years. Those who defy Astrology and take a very lenient view of it will be very anxious to know their future after they come to know the truth of it. None will say that by knowing Astrology their fate would be altered. But all will agree that by knowing beforehand how the natural distress of a man will shape itself into anxieties to which he will be subjected on account of it will cease. In the Hanuman Astrological Office it is said that Talisman and Kavachas to free persons from the difficulties that arise to them as a result of their bad deeds in their previous births, are also sold. By pondering over the opinions expressed in to-day's advertisement, it appears that Sreeman Satagopachariar has freed many families from their mental worries.

Mr. MONI, writes in "Swadesa Mitran", a leading Tamil daily Madras.—"This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future."

"ANDHRA PATRIKA", Telugu Daily, Madras, writes:—"We sincerely commend the marvellous experience of this astrologer to the public,"

"THE SWARAJYA," Tamil Daily, Madras, writes:—"Greatness and fame to the astrologer because of correctness."

My dear & Revered Sir,

I am very much pleased with the accuracy I find in the observance of my Annual Reading prepared by you. I highly appreciate your work. I am really quite surprised of your wonderful proficiency in your predictions. Your Readings which are par excellence and out-weigh the calculations of even Prof. Roxroy, Prof. Zazara and other eminent European Astrologers will be of invaluable service to any one in the affairs of life. It seems you are endowed with special gift in the Astrological science and your forecast of events will not fail to gain the admiration of one and all. You are as it were Almighty Providence and you deserve the highest gift.

Yours most devotedly.

(Sd.) Brahmasri SRINIVASA BHAGAVATSWAMI.

East Raja Street, Big Conjeevaram

Model Questions

1 When will I marry?
2 What will be the nature, beauty, luck and direction from which the girl is expected?
3 Will I marry the girl whom I love?
4 Will I be successful in the litigation that is going on in the court?
5 When will I get elevation in profession with the favour of the authorities?
6 Will it be favourable for me if I purchase a lottery ticket?
7 Will the lottery ticket purchased by me win any prize?
8 Will I enter in the forthcoming horse race and will I be successful in that?
9 When will my business be beneficial to me and will there be good profit?
10 What will be my lucky number for this month and what will be the lucky colour?
11 Will you please give me my lucky days in every week in this month?
12 Will the difference of opinion between myself and my wife come to an end and will intimacy between us effect?
13 When will I recover from the disease from which I am suffering since a long time?
14 Plants in my garden are being affected by worms. When will they grow well? If any remedy, please write.
15 When will I wipe off my debts?
16 Will I be successful in my love?
17 What will be the end of my present attempt?
18 Is there any planetary evil influence in my business? If so what will be the remedy?
19 Will my expected child be a male?
20 Will I be successful in my expected journey?
21 I want to buy a house. Is that lucky and agreeable to me?
22 Will I be successful in elections through the support of the public?
23 What will be my age?
24 When will my wife recover from her sickness?
25 Will she show improvement through the medicine she is taking now?
26 Is it beneficial to retain the present servant?
27 Is there any bad influence of planets in the present house where I am living? If so what will be the remedy?
28 When will the difference of opinion betwixt myself and the authorities come to an end?
29 When will my present pecuniary difficulties decrease?
30 When will my worries come to an end?
31 I am going to meet a person for some help. What will be the result?
32 When will my domestic difficulties diminish?
33 When will the thought of purchasing vehicles appear in my mind?
34 Will the treatment of the particular doctor be effective?
35 Is there any operation of magical rites against me?
36 If so what I have to do for rectification?
37 Will the expected letter be favourable for me?
38 Will there be compromise with my enemies?
39 What is the lucky stone for me this year?
40 Is my dwelling house lucky?
41 Will my house be retained by clearing away the debts through mortgaging my house?
42 Is there any operation of magical rites against my house or against my family?
43 I want to purchase a cow for my house. Which coloured cow will I have to purchase so that it may be beneficial?
44 Is it beneficial to build a house on the purchased site?
45 Is it a fact that there is a hidden treasure in my house?
46 Will I get that treasure as predicted by certain Astrologers?
47 Will cotton business prove beneficial to me?
48 Will Mica business prove beneficial to me?
49 I wish to start business in the name of my son.....will this be beneficial?
50 Can I do business in oil?
51 Will I be benefited through business in ground-nuts?
52 Will a contract business be beneficial to me?
53 Will I get back the stolen property?
54 When will the difference of opinionbetwixt myself and my relations end and perfect intimacy established?
55 Can I expect help from my brother?
56 What will be the total age of my brother?
57 When will intimacy with my brother be effected?
58 Which will be the time when my brother's wife will recover her health?
59 Is it necessary to perform any scientific remedy?
60 Which will be the luckiest period for my brother?
61 How long will my brother's wife live?
62 How long will my mother live?
63 Will it be possible for me to fulfil the wishes of my mother?
64 Will I be fortunate enough to be near my mother in her last days?
65 Will my mother be cured of the sickness she is now suffering?
66 Will it be possible for me to remain helpful to my mother to the end?
67 I wish to plant a garden. Will I be successful in this?
68 There is always some ill-feeling or other between my sister and her husband. When will this end and live happily?
69 What will be the reason for the absence of any issues to my sister?
70 Is it necessary to perform any Shanti or remedy?
71 Is the diamond ear-ring worn by my wife lucky?
72 Will it be beneficial to publish the book written by me?
73 Will I get any Government title or honour?
74 Will the study of medicine be beneficial to me?
75 Will there be luck and profit for me through study in Engineering?
76 Which God or Goddess can I worship?
77 Which will be the most suitable direction for the entrance of my bed room?
78 Is there any source of water in my land? Will there be water if I dig a well?
79 What will be the reason for the absence of any issues to me?

Hanumath Upasi, V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Hanuman Astrological Office, TIRUTANI, S. India.

Marriage Market

"OH MARRIAGE, WHAT A CURSE THOU ART WHEN HANDS CONSENT AND HEART ABHORRED"

By S. B. NAYAMPALLY

We read about open 'Swayamvers" in Ramayana and Mahabharat and our modern generation ridicule and talk about it as a fairy tale. But a careful persusal of this paper's "Wanted" columns crowded with advertisements of youths and maidens in the matrimonial market seeking mates, will show that the problem of finding a suitable mate is no joke. The 'Ad' usually says Correspondence strictly private'! It will not be a surprise if we are coming to a stage when open 'Swayamvars' will be celebrated where the prospective bride and groom will select his or her mate.

Oh! what a relief such a thing will be to the parents of the girl who had to pay heavy dowry (rather purchasing the boy), as per his qualifications; and later the humiliation they had to undergo for the favour conferred by accepting her hand. Add to these there is the constant anxiety for their child's happiness. Too many young gentlemen entangle themselves in matrimony with the idea of the advantages they are going to gain. One may be seeking for a position in life, whereas another may dream of fulfilling his ambition of completing his studies in foreign countries and have a career. Thus they barter themselves at the alter of matrimony for a paltry sum in the form of "Dowry" and drown themselves in the miseries of married life.

Marriage—Still A Problem

Marriage which has been a difficult problem to solve, still remains a problem. The system and the custom change with the times and the wheel of Life turns unceasingly, taking with it the toll of its victims. One could imagine the mismated couple pass through interminable quarrels and fill their hearts with hatred for each other. The cause sometimes is when the husband seems to believe that the marriage gives him all the privileges of unbriddled license and the ignorant wife has been so impressed with the theory or tradition about her marital duties that she ignores her own protective instincts. Like the Dead Sea weeds which turn to ashes on the shore such a marriage will turn into a complete fiasco. The unpiloted boat drifting through the ignorance of the two passengers, at the mercy of grequent storms or unrestrained passion, is sure to find itself on dark turbulant waters, far, far away, out of the normal course and probably dashed to pieces in the end on submerged rocks.

Still, though man and woman may manage to live separate from each other, their complete life is found only when they live together in a life of mutual affection. Those who have looked on the dark side of the picture betray their lack of reasoning power when they say that the world would have been better if there had been one sex and capable of continuing the species. Man and woman are both necessary to each other in order they may live a rounded life. Marriage has in it more of safety than the single life; it has more care but less danger. Though it lies under more burdens it is supported by all the strength of love and charity. Happy is the nation and the race that appreciates the possibilities of sane and healthy parenthood.

Interdependence

From cradle to the grave man needs the tender care of a woman. The care of mother to a child guides not only its feeble steps but also its mind. As he grows the devotion of sisterhood enters into his being and when he emerges into manhood he experiences the thrilling joyousness and developing force of love's first awakening: next comes the mature life with the bliss of happy marriage and parenthood before him, in companionship of the woman of his choice who would bear children to him and become one, so to say, with him, thus completing the picture of human life on earth.

What is true of man is equally true of the woman. The strength and the affection she receives as a child, the physical and mental development she acquires as she grows by the attention of her brothers and schoolmates, paves the way to her real life as a woman when she marries the man of her affection and esteem, and enters upon the building of a home.

True marriage should be a state of joyous, happy, loving service, a free and cordial "giving" rather than "receiving." If one marries simply for selfish motives he will get only what he marries for and unless marriage teaches him wisdom he will be sadly disappointed in what he receives. If, on the other hand, he marries to give, he will receive back all he gives and immensely more. Practical law of life never fails. Marriage is mental and spiritual partnership as well as physical and wordly one. In short, marriage gives the opportunities for the necessary completion of life of each party and neither side has any advantage or disadvantage over the other.

Not as widely known as the annual Oxford-Cambridge rowing tussle, but still stiffly contested is the other inter-varsity race when the women representing each college match their strength. Here are the Oxford ladies shown on the Thames during a workout.

The lightest and daintiest biscuit

Golden Puff is a delicious flaky biscuit — and is excellent for general table use

Other Peek Frean varieties

Pat-a-Cake, Shortcake, P.F. Assorted, Butter Puff Cheeselets, Glaxo, etc.

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Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd.,., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon: Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

OLIVE OIL FOUND SUCCESS IN TREATING PNEUMONIA

Success in treatment of pneumonia with Olive oil has just been announced by Drs. A. C. Frazer and V. G. Walsh of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School London.

The oil is emulsified and then injected into the veins. The high temperature of pneumonia patients dropped to normal within twenty-four hours after the oil injection and three weeks later the patients were well.

Patients suffering from blood poisoning, erysipelas and acute rheumatism also improved after the Olive oil treatment.

The remarkable effect of the olive oil is considered due to absorption of the pneumonia or other germ's poison circulating in the blood. These poisons lose their potency after adhering to the fat globules of the oil.

The new valet's first duty was to bring his employer an early-morning cup of tea. Entering the bedroom he announced: "Good morning, sir. It's eight o'clock, a lovely morning, and here is your cup of tea," to which the valet replied, "You're wrong, sir. It's half-past eight, that's coffee, and it's raining like the devil!"

Japan's Imperial Religion

State Encourages Emperor—Worship To Strengthen National Solidarity

Often in the same breath Japanese patriots demand that there shall be no more imitation of foreign countries and that something shall be done as it is done abroad. For instance, Dr. Sanji Mikami, a member of the House of Peers attached to no party, has just been demanding in the Diet that there shall be less imitation of foreign ways in education and that Japan must have a national religion as England has. There has in the last few years been a distinct tendency towards more religion and less education, especially educa tion in foreign languages, writes the "Manchester Gardian's" corespondent in Japan.

Fifty years ago, when a japanese wished to dip into the vast stores of knowledge newly opened to him, he had to learn a foreign languag in order to do so. Now there are textbooks in Japanese on every conceivable subject, and the Japanese can go far in the acquisition of knowledge without learning any foreign language at all. There is a good reason why language teaching should be unpopular in Japanese educational quarters. Japanese teachers are ill-paid; they are supposed to derive their satisfaction not from the acquisition of money but from the knowledge that they are fulfilling the injunctions of the Emperor Meiji's Rescript on Education. Foreign teachers receive at least double the salary of Japanese teachers. They are not extravagantly paid even then, but their happy lot excites a good deal of jealousy. During the past two or three years there has been such a demand for economy and so strong a movement against the employment of foreign teachers that in most of the middle schools now the teaching of English is entrusted to Japanese teachers; and according to the rules every graduate is a qualified teacher of English, even though he may find it absolutely impossible to communicate by word of mouth in that language.

With this movement Mr. Matsuda the Minister of Education, is in sympathy, and he replied to Dr. Mikami saying that he quite agreed that translation should be a specialised business, and that he did not think that it was necessary to teach foreign languages to students whose education was not to proceed beyond the secondary grade. Mr. Goto, the Home Minister, and Admiral Okada, the Premier, also warmly endorsed Dr. Mikani's remarks about the importance of shrines as the basis of the nation's spiritual culture and the need to increase the public regard with them.

THE NATIONAL RELIGION

Professor Chamberlain, whose scholarship and insight made him so great an authority on Japan, has just died. His "Invention of a New Religion," written twenty-three years ago was not merely a brilliant exposition of the situation then existing but was prophetic in that it described not a passing phase but an increasing purpose. He described how Emperor-worship was adopted as a national policy in order to create a solidarity and discipline that did not then exist. Since then the religious element in Japanese Imperialism has continually increased. It was found necessary at an early date to create an entirely fictitious distinction between State Shinto the popular Shinto, for missionaries were disposed to rebel at their younger converts being marched off with their schoolfellows to make obeisance at shrines on patriotic occasions. The explanation that this was merely an act of respect and had no religious significance was thin, but the religious bodies found it expedient to accept it. Shrine-visiting has increased steadily, and young and old now take off their hats and bow when passing a shrine a hundred times more than they used to do.

There are even notices in English posted up before some shrines demanding the removal of the hats—which is not quite the same thing as expecting a hat to be removed inside a church. The occasions on which high officials pay their respects at the Meiji Tenno's tomb and the Ise Grand Shrine multiply. At the time of the Imperial enthronement in 1928 a Foreign Office official came to the assembled pressmen after the principal ceremonies and said that great gratification had been felt at the fact that all the envoys, even those from Catholic countries, had bowed towards the Imperial Household Shrine—the Kashikodokoro, or place of awe. This signified to all the world that it was expected to acknowledge the godhead Cæsar. And it is in accordance with the spirit of the times that an objection has lately been raised to a form of prayer for the Emperor that has been in use in Japanese Christian churches for many years. The prayer was deemed a slight on his Majesty.

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM

Not only is the present sacredness of the throne exalted. The sacredness goes back. A Cabinet Minister was lately driven from office through an enemy resuscitating an historical essay he had written many years ago in which he extolled the character of Takauji Ashikaga, Japan's Warwick the Kingmaker. And lately a young dentist, a Christian, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for disrespect to the Imperial house in that he had stated that the conduct of the Sun Goddess, as described in the "Kojiki," did not indicate any high degree of intelligence. It has lately been officially decided that all books however, ancient, in which references are made to members of the Imperial Family such as would to-day be considered improper shall be expurgated, exception being made only in the case of those books which by their ancient fame had acquired an almost sacred character.

FOR 3 REASONS

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"DYNAMIREN" The latest modified Hormone Product of Dr. Laboschin (A. G. Berlin) has proved itself above all other Tonics invented so far

THAT

1. It is a result of advanced researches in Hormone Therapy, suitable to prove equally efficacious in all different GROUPS of men.
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Inspite of a hard competition with, different kinds of products in the market making similar claims, and the great advertising giants, the admirers of "DYNAMIREN" are increasing day by day, it is gradually being used all over India now, purely, due to it's unfailing and sure results. It's efficacy is it's only recommendation.

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NEW AND A PERFECT MAN

FREE BOOK-LET ISSUED BY

"DYNAMIREN" (Berlin), Fort, BOMBAY & MUSSOOREE.

OUR MEDICINES CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

'THE ONLY WAY OUT'

Married Woman's Vigil With Gassed Friend

A young married woman's desperate attempt to escape from a room of death was described at an inquest at Pembroke in mail week.

The inquest was on Patrick Haggar, a young cinema operator, who on March 21 was found in the gas-filled kitchen of his home.

Lying across the floor near him with her feet overlapping his, was found Mrs. Doris Stephens, Littlegate, Pembroke, who recovered consciousness after an hour's artificial respiration.

"TO ALL CONCERNED."

The following letter, addressed "To all concerned," was read at the inquest:

Doris and I love each other and are taking the only possible way out. So whoever this hurts please don't grieve. To the others, may con cience guide them.

We are not mad because we do this, but life without each other is impossible Please don't take this to heart and bury us as close to each other as possi ble. Goodbye all.—Doris and Pat.

Giving evidence yesterday Mrs, Doris Stephens, the woman referred to. described her ordeal. She said she was the wife of Jack Stephens, an able seaman of H. M. S. Danae, now on foreign service. She married him two years ago, just before he went away.

She told of the friendship which sprang up between herself and Mr. and Mrs. Pat Haggar and how they used to visit each other's homes.

"TOOK ME IN HIS LAP."

Then she described the tragic night and how she went into his house. "He said he was going to end it all," said Mrs. Stephens. "He took me in his lap and turned the gas on.

"In a few seconds he started to go blue. I shook him and he seemed to come to himself again. Then he started shouting. He still held me by one arm on his knee—and turned the gas on again. After that I don't remember anything."

Following an address by the coroner who said they were not concerned with morals, a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

Haggar was 22 years of age and Mrs. Stephen.21.

MAJORITY OF TOOTH PASTES IN THE MARKET ARE BEING PACKED IN **LEAD TUBES**—which impart LEAD POISONING —with most HARMFUL EFFECTS.

TO **ENSURE SAFETY** against this DANGEROUS **LEAD POISONING INSIST** on ALEMBIC TOOTH PASTE —PACKED IN **TIN TUBES** ONLY.

BORO-THYMOLIN destroys evil germs and cleanses the mouth beautifully. An excellent safeguard against caries, pyorrhoea and other dental worries. You are sure to love this delightful dentifrice.

Alembic TOOTH PASTE

ALEMBIC CHEMICALS, Bombay, Baroda, Madras.

News From Far And Near

BAN ON FREEMASONS

The Portuguese National Assembly has passed a Bill "to destroy for all time the menace of secret societies, including Freemasons," in Portugal.

Members of the fighting services, civil servants, and Government employees will be forbidden to join such societies.

* * * *

LONDON OWES £149,000,000

London's net debt at the end of March 1934 was £149,123,181, according to a report issued in mail week.

This is a deirease of £9,072,181 on 1933, the chief factor being £8,074,822 for the tramways, transferred to the London Passenger Transport Board in 1933.

* * * *

CAFE NUDIST

A man who had been quietly reading a newspaper and drinking tea in a restaurant at Great Yarmouth leaped to his feet and flung off his clothes.

Afterwards the man strode up and down the restaurant shouting: "Fetch the police," who were called in and removed him in an ambulance.

* * * *

DIRECTOR'S THEFTS

Kenneth Burton, company director, Hove, formerly resident engineer in British Guiana, technical adviser to the Air Force and holder of the King Edward Medal for life-saving, was fined £1 and £30 costs at Marylebone for shoplifting in Oxford Street.

The prosecution said that in the grocery department he helped himself to a handful of biscuits. Burton pleader not guilty.

* * * *

U. S. A. TO SPEND £2,200,000 A DAY

Plans to spend £2,200,000 a day to "end this business of relief" are being made by the Roosevelt Administration.

The Work Relief Bill, which will be signed on Monday, gives power to appropriate £976,000,000 to provide work and abolish "doles" in favour of wages.

It is hoped to put 7,000,000 people back to work and thereby remove from 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 people from the relief rolls.

* * * *

AMONG "DOWN-AND-OUTS"

Mr. Donald V. Kimball is a mine owner, newspaper proprietor and land owner. He has a five-figure income. He is living in an unemployment hostel near Drury-lane, London. Mr. Kimball, who is an American, has come to England from Cleveland, Ohio, to investigate the truth of the saying "No man need starve in England." In Cleveland he runs a club for unemployed youths which he has financed himself. "Now I can say quite definitely that 'down-and-outs' in Britain are looked after much better than anywhere else in the world," says Mr. Kimball.

* * * *

IRISH FOLK-LORE COMMISSION

The Irish Free State Government has appointed a folk-lore Commission to arrange for the collection, collation, and cataloguing of oral and written folk-lore materials, and the editng and publishing of such materials when thought desirable Subject to the approval of Dail Eireann, a sum of not exceeding £3,250 a year will be made available for the work of the Commission for five years. Collectors using recording machines will travel throughout the country taking down not only stories and songs, but also the old people's recollections of the life of Ireland in their early days and of the days of their fathers and mothers.

* * * *

MARRIED FOR 'JOKE'

It is revealed that Miss Kit Klein, the American Olympic speed-skater, whose engagement to Dr. T. Soma Southland, an orthopaedic surgeon, was reported, is the wife of Mr. Philip Nicholas, a night-club manager and former boxer, who fought under the name of George Nichols. Miss Klein said that her marriage to Mr. Nicholas was more or less a joke. They were driving home at midnight after a party when they suddenly decided to get married. They stopped at Ripley and went through a marriage ceremony. "We never lived together and both of us practically forgot the incident," said Miss Klein. "I never regarded the matter seriously but now, realising that it was more than a prank, I will take immediate steps to secure the annulment of the marriage."

* * * *

A CHAIR OF HUMOUR

This year is definitely to see the establishment of that Chair of Humour—the Mark Twain Lectureship Chair for the Advancement of Humour—which has long been the ideal of the Mark Twain Association. Each year the Association (please note address: Mrs. Ida Benfey Judd, President, 410, Central Park West, New York City) offers a prize of fifty dollars for the best Ten Quotations from the works of Mark Twain. As a guide for what is wanted they add: "Mark Twain gives us a truth, but he has made us expect that with the truth we shall usually have a hearty laugh." The contest closes on October 1st, 1935. The prize offered is doubled this year. Any reader who wants further particulars should write to the President.

* * * *

PLIGHT OF MILLIONAIRES' RELATIVES

Half a million people die in Great Britain each year.

Only approximately one in four leaves more than £100.

One in five leaves more than £200.

One in six leaves £400, and one in nine leaves £700 or more.

These facts are revealed by the latest report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

Many men with comfortable incomes, and even rich men, leave their dependants ill-provided for through failing to insure against death duties.

Only £21,000,000 of the £561,000,000 estates liable to duty is insured.

"Many a man dies leaving huge estates, but his dependants find themselves practically penniless."

* * * *

A PARROT AGED 102

"Cocky" Colson, of Red Lion-square, London, is more than 102 years old, and his longevity is attributed chiefly to the fact that he drinks whisky every night.

"Cocky" is also a great traveller and has been three times round the world.

Even here his weakness follows him, for after seeing that the bunk is comfortable the first thing "Cocky" does on boarding a liner is to make for the bar.

"Cocky," who is a parrot, has been 102 years in the family of Mrs. Colson. She does not know how old he was when he joined the family.

"Cocky's" favourite drink is benedictine.

He is a great believer in the telephone. Mrs. Colson has a spare receiver at which he listens. He cannot talk, as during a war-time air raid he was injured by a piece of glass.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

DON'T BE A WRECK
HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

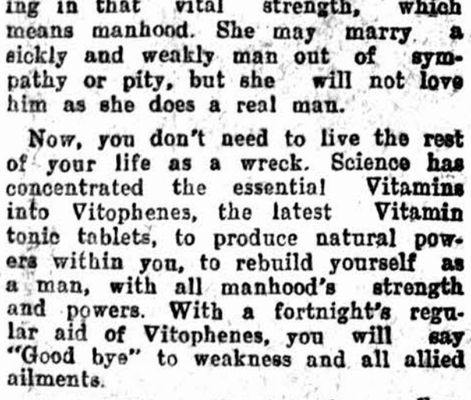
Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187 Bombay, 2.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.



LULU FOR THE EYES

Eye drops, an absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and weak eyes.

"In this connection I may say that the LULU eye drops is a capital medicine for ordinary eye complaints." SRI RAJA SAHIB, (Mandasa Palace).

D. SPECIFIC & COY., BOMBAY.
Agents: MADON SONS & COY., BOMBAY.

You will truly enjoy the change to Listerine Tooth Paste for its taste alone. No soapy, foamy taste, just the clean, refreshed feeling you associate with Listerine Antiseptic itself.

Yet how effective Listerine Tooth Paste is in cleaning the teeth—in bringing a new brilliance to them that you would hardly believe possible. Its wonderful new cleansing and polishing agent, unmatched in any other dentifrice, assures this. Quickly your teeth take on a new sparkle and whiteness.

Listerine Tooth Paste is decidedly beneficial to the gums, too. Its invigourating qualities harden and firm them. And what a gloriously clean feeling it leaves in the mouth.

Just try Listerine Tooth Paste for the next 30 days. Judge it upon results alone. We know you will never want to go back to any other kind.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste recommend Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

B-57

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

Sunday Chronicle • Lucky Number Scheme

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It May Fetch You

Rs. 100!

37

Readers Stand to get

Rs. 500

We undertake to buy this copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/- Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/, or Rs. 5/- if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS".

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of May will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs. 100
2	copies at	„ 50 each
4	„	„ 25 „
10	„	„ 10 „
20	„	„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Now that examinations of almost all the schools are over, I hope you are enjoying the best of time in play and happiness. I know, school-life is the best life one can have—if, as we sometimes earnestly desire, there were no botheration of examinations. But, you see, we cannot do without them—that also we know; and, therefore, where is the use fearing them at all!

Some children suffer very much because they are shy. In the schools, they sit shivering and tense in their seats dreading the time when the teacher will call them to recite, or to go to the blackboard, or in any other way make their presence known to their class mates. These children are afraid that they will make a poor showing, be laughed at by their companions and scolded and punished by the teacher. Fear is the mother of shyness.

* * * *

Writing a note to father and mother to tell them that their child is shy in school and that the teacher wishes they would do something about it is sheer waste of time. Father and mother are not in the classroom. The problem is the teacher's. It is her duty to find a way to help the child who is afraid of her and of the class.

Confidence kills fear. The child who is sure of himself and sure of his teacher's friendliness will soon be less shy and by and by will be really bold about talking up in class. All that is necessary is the confidence of the child in his reception. The wise teacher will set traps for his confidence and lay schemes to secure it.

* * * *

Each time she passes this shy child she will smile at him, give him a friendly word, now and then a pat on the shoulder. She will make it a point to be close to him when he is struggling to do something that is new to his experience, like explaining a new problem. She will go out of her way to see that he gets the idea. She will whisper an encouraging word to him now and then, in an intimate and friendly fashion. She will show him in countless little ways that she is thinking of him and that she is with him every step of the way.

If it is hard for this child to rise and recite in his place she can lay a little scheme to help him. She can say, "Tell you what we'll do, Ganesh. You study question five, about the products of the central plain. I'll give you that question to-morrow. You can have it ready. I'll call on you for number five. How's that?"

* * * *

That's fine. Ganesh will know that he is going to be called on early in the recitation, the fifth one. He knows just what the teacher is going to ask him and he knows just what he is going to say. Once he succeeds in making a good recitation, a good performance before the class, he takes on bit of courage. If he is up along in this way, until he loses his fear, he will not only keep up to his class, he will keep up with his group, which is equally important.

The other children can be brought to co-operate with the teacher in helping the shy children. A tactful word from her enlists their sympathy and understanding and they are as eager for the success of the halting pupil as the teacher. They won't consider that she is partial to him because they know she is strengthening his weakness. They never fuss about what the teacher does for a weak child. They are always in accord with her in that respect.

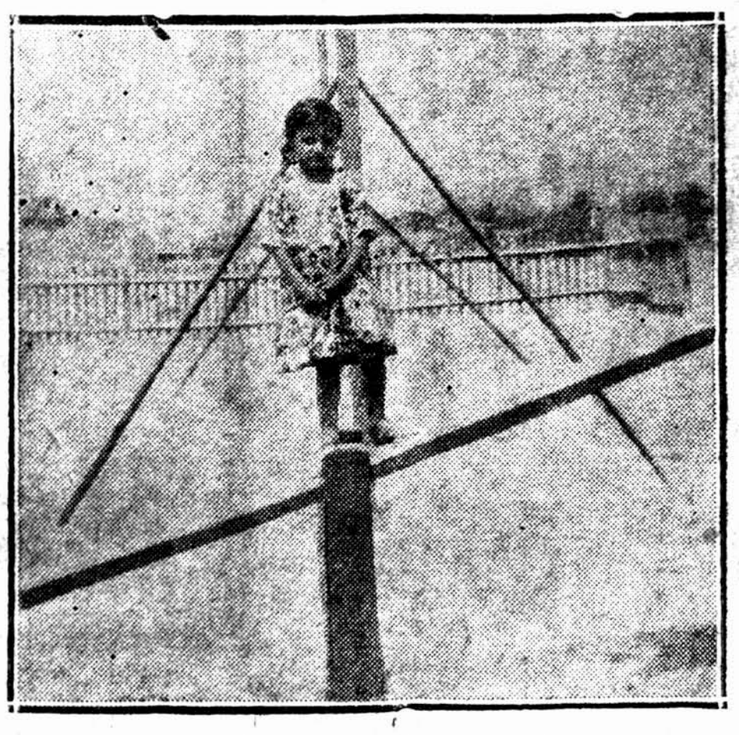
MOTHERLAND

BY BRO. VASANT B. SHALEKAR.

No world is so sweet and charming as home. No one desires anything so much as to be always at home. If one has to go away from it, one goes not without tears and not without a longing to come back as soon as possible. Wherever one may be, the heart always turns towards home. Every one in the world loves his own home, and the place where he was born. It is quite as natural as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. This love of home is indeed a divine spark.

India is our place of birth, and we should love her. She is our mother, but the important fact is that we should love her practically, that is, we should do some kind of appreciable service to her. We are children of our Bharatha Matha, and it is our duty to do something according to our might for suffering humanity. The man who renders no service to her in some form or other is not in any way better than a dead man, for a dead man is in no way helpful to the people living; and in the same manner a man who has no love towards his own country is of no help or service to his countrymen. Whether he is living or dead, it makes no difference. In this land of ours there are crores and crores of people who do not even know to read and write and many of them cannot get a full meal a day. Business nowadays is absolutely dull. The purchasing power of the people has been much lessened.

There are other difficulties and defects too numerous to mention. The proverb, "Dry bread at home is better than roastmeat abroad," is but too true. If the young men of India rightly serve her, India can certainly regain her past glory and prosperity.



Little Sushi balancing the Sea-saw.

LEGITIMATE OUTLET FOR IMAGINATION

MRS. D. W. HINDS.

Mr. Simpson paused and laid down his fork. The evening meal apparently held no further interest for him. His entire attention was focussed on his son, Wilbur, who had launched on one of the most outlandish, inconsistent tales I had ever heard. To my surprise, Mr. Simpson's interest was not that of an amused parent. Rather, his manner was like one listening respectfully to an adult recital. Wilbur proceeded with his story; feeling the parental interest, he doubled his efforts, killing a few more bears and chasing a few more lions off the trail.

Surely, I thought, Mrs. Simpson would soon stop such nonsense. However, she too had struck an attitude of respectful silence. How long, I wondered, must I endure this. I could see nothing either amusing or interesting in such absurd stories.

Wilbur finally desisted because of shortage of breath, or a consuming hunger. No sooner had the narrative stopped than his younger brother, age five, clamoured for attention. "Mamma," he pleaded, "may I tell one now?"

"No, Rchard," replied the mother, "not now. You may tell one after dinner. Between courses you can outline your story so you'll know just what you are going to tell."

Until now I had not suspected that there might be method back of this madness. When Mrs. Simpson encouraged the younger boy to outline his story, however, and promised him the next chance, I began to wake up.

The boys ate silently during the remainder of the meal. They entered the conversation only when skilfully drawn into it by Father or Mother. It was easily seen, though, that Richard had his tale quite ready before the dessert appeared, and no sooner was it eaten than he exclaimed, "Now, Mamma, may I tell a story?"

"Yes, dear," said Mrs. Simpson, and settled herself to listen. Taking my cue from the parents, I did likewise.

Richard's story was even more thrilling. It, too, related to animal life, and he tried hard to encounter one of each species. Of course eac was duly conquered by Richard and the companion whom he had allowed to accompany him on this perilous adventure. The story finished, both boys seemed in good spirits and ran off to play by themselves. Turning to Mrs. Simpson, I waited expectantly.

"You are wondering why I encourage it?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Well, I believe it encourages truthfulness." She explained further; "You see, by giving them a legitimate outlet for their active *imaginations* they are not tempted to tell falsehoods. When they feel the urge, they tell a "big story" for just what it is. They do not try to pass it off as truth."

"How long have you been using this method?" I asked.

"More than a year," replied Mrs. Simpson, "ever since the day Wilbur told me about seeing a bear in the back yard. When pinned down, he admitted that perhaps he only thought it was a bear. Instead of punishing him, I simply taught him the meaning of fiction and then helped the children to outline stories. Both boys get much pleasure from it, and they each have a strict regard for truth; the practice has taught them to discern truth from fiction very quickly."

Mrs. Simpson's method is not a "cure-all" and may not be practical in all cases, but it has certainly been helpful to her. Her boys are far above the average with regard to truthfulness.

THE WOLF AND THE BEAR

A STORY.

It was winter-time, and a bear and a wolf were walking in a wood searching for food. At last the wolf said to the bear, "Let's go to the farmhouse. The farmer will not miss anything if we steal some food."

"Yes but how shall we get it?" asked Bruin.

"Oh that is easy," replied the wolf. "All you need do is to go in and find the store-room and throw the food out of the window. I will stay outside to warn you if anybody comes."

Bruin agreed to the wolf's plan.

When they reached the farmhouse everything was still and quiet, so Bruin had to be very careful how he climbed in at the window. At last, however, he was inside the house and made his way without misfortune to the store-room. He opened the door and found all kinds of provisions stacked on the shelves. He laid his hands on the first good thing he saw, which happened to be a nice big chicken. He threw this out of the window and it was caught by the waiting wolf. Without thinking of the bear, the wolf made a lot of noise and scampered away with the chicken. The farmer was soon awake, and he rushed down the stairs with a huge stick in his hand, but Bruin just managed to escape.

As soon as he was safely outside, the bear discovered the wolf's deception, and determined to get his own back. So he followed the foot-marks back to the wolf's dwelling and knocked at the door. "Who's there?" asked the wolf.

"It's only me," replied Bruin. "I have found a shed outside the farm where there are many fat geese and chickens, and I want you to help me carry them home."

The wolf was surprised at first that Bruin had escaped, but then decided that the farmer had not been disturbed. "Just wait a minute," he replied, "and I will come with you."

They soon arrived at the shed, but Bruin said, "It is your turn to go in this time, and I will wait outside to warn you."

The wolf did not think there would be any danger outside the farmhouse, and he was thinking, too, of the fat morsels inside, so he agreed to follow Bruin's suggestion. No sooner was the wolf inside the shed, however, when out came the farmer. This time it was Bruin's turn to escape, and he scampered off as fast as he could, leaving the wolf to receive his punishment at the hands of the farmer.

A GOOD CONJURING TRICK

For this trick you will need a rupee, a glass of water, a handkerchief and a round piece of glass about the size of the coin. You will probably be able to find a piece of glass the size and shape you want, but if you can't get one in the house you should go to an Optician and ask him for an old lens. He is certain to have plenty lying about from old spectacles.

In carrying out this trick, you should hold the rupee and the glass disc in one hand, but only show the coin to your audience while keeping the glass well hidden. As you show the coin to your audience you must say: "I will now dissolve this rupee in a glass of water and you shall watch me do it!"

* * * *

You then take up the handkerchief, and holding the rupee between finger and thumb you pretend to place it in the centre of the handkerchief; but actually you must slip the glass disc into the centre while keeping the coin in the palm of your hand. Now you must talk rapidly to your audience while inviting them to feel the "coin" in the handkerchief, and while holding out the hand containing it, their eyes will be fixed on it and you must choose this moment for slipping the rupee either into your pocket or on to a table where no one will see it. Everything will depend on whether you can carry out this action unseen by the audience.

* * * *

When everybody has felt the "coin" under the handkerchief you then place the glass of water on the table and cover the top with the handkerchief, letting the piece of glass drop into the water. It will make a tinkling noise

as it falls down, and everyone wil think it is the coin which has dropped into the tumbler. Next you whisk away the handkerchief and hold it up for your audience to see there is no coin hidden in it before holding up the tumbler to show them the rupee has disappeared! The secret lies in the fact of the water being so clear it makes the glass disc quite invisible, and your pals can stare as hard as they like but they will not be able to see it. You may even hold up the tumbler for them to look underneath but the disc will not be visible.

SMART SAYINGS

By SHAFIQUR RAHMAN KHAN.

Why is Sunday the strongest day?—Because all the others are week(weak) days.

What fruit plays a very important part in history?—Dates.

Why is whisper forbidden?—Because it is not aloud.

In what case is it impossible to be slow and sure?—In the case of a watch.

What orders will every one accept gladly?—money order.

What is the hardest piece of furniture?—The multiplication table.

What is the difference between a stationmaster and a schoolmaster?—One minds the train and the other trains the mind.

What is the difference between a soldier and a girl?—One faces the powder and the other powders the face.

What is the difference between a Prince of Wales, a man with a bald head, an orphan and a gorrilla?—The Prince of Wales is an heir-apparent, a man with a bald head has no hair apparent, an orphan has never a parent, and a gorilla is an hairy parent.

What is the most useful thing a person can possess in the long run?—Breath.

Why should a man always wear a watch when he travels in the waterless desert?—Because every watch has springs in it.

"A MILL" (Flour)

By Bro. V. N. PAI.

One day I and Chiman went to a mill which stood by a stream. We liked very much to watch the great wheel, as the water fell on it and turned it round and round. This great wheel outside the mill was driving all the smaller wheels inside the mill, and making them go too.

The miller was a very good man; and asked us to come in and look round, and see what was going on. How noisy it was inside! It seemed just one big sound.

And how dusty it was! Round the sides of the mill stood big sacks of wheat, millet, rice and other corn. This is called grist; and, when people bring corn to be ground, they are said to bring 'grist to the mill' said the miller to us pointing at the corn sacks.

Then he showed us the hoppers into which the grist is poured. There was only one hopper for grinding the corn of all kinds. He poured some wheat into it, and, showed us how it ran down between two heavy stones, and was ground into flour. The stones for grinding fine flour were very very close to each other, and the miller also said that if any grist was to be made a little thicker he would turn a wheel so that the grinding stones will move a little distance away from each other.

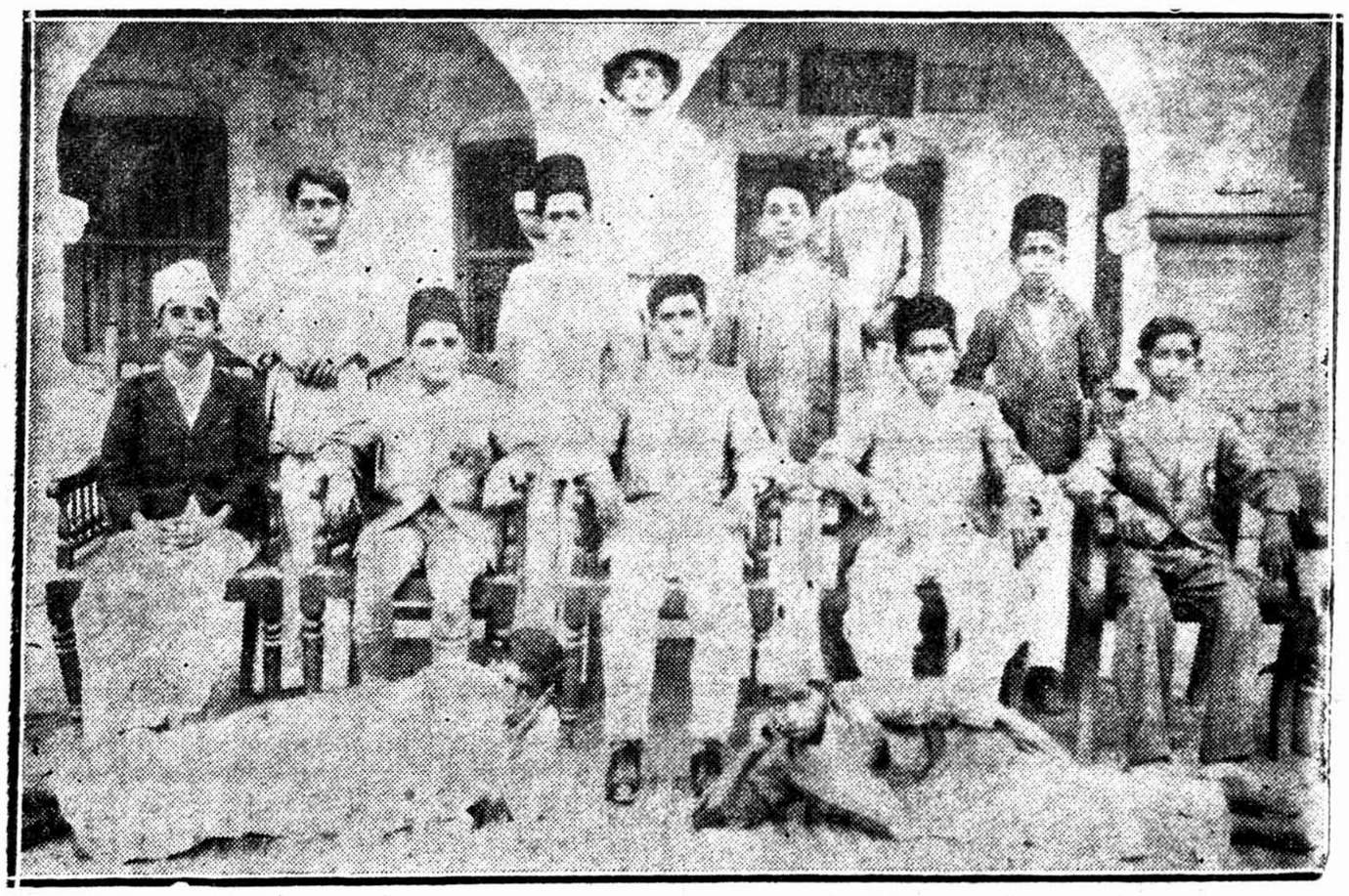
At last he showed us how the flour is sifted until all the bran is taken out of it, and only the fine white flour—as soft as velvet, and as white as snow—is left.

We were delighted very much with all that we saw. We thanked the miller again and again, and then ran home.

TIT FOR TAT

By Bro. S. S. WAGLE.

Once a traveller was noticed by a robber who had a horse. When the traveller was passing through a forest the robber attacked him and said "Give me your purse or I will kill you with my pistol." The traveller at once gave him his (traveller's) purse. The robber took it and began to count the money that was in the purse. When he was doing this, the traveller went by another route behind the robber and began to beat the robber severely with his walking stick. The purse fell down from the robber's hands. The traveller picked it up and ran away with it riding on the robber's horse.



Some enthusiastic children have recently started a Group of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Tando Adam, a village in Sind. It is prog ressing well.

A GOOD GAME

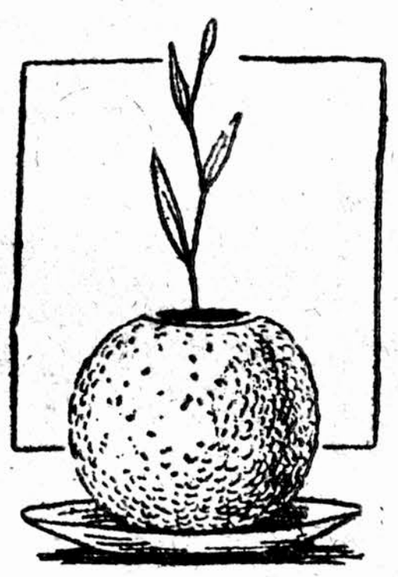
-THE RAJA'S CAT

This is a game for any number of players. Make them all sit in a circle and the first one says: "The Rajah's cat is a —cat" filling in the space with an adjective beginning with A, for instance—an angry cat, or an artful cat, etc. The second player has to say "The Rajah's cat is a—cat" filling in an adjective beginning with the letter B, such as "a black cat" or "a bad cat," etc. And so you go on until all the letters of the alphabet have been used up, each player taking one letter in turn.

If you like, each player must think of a word beginning with A before the game starts again with the letter B, and so on; but this makes the game rather long, and you can shorten it by taking only one letter of the alphabet in turn.

PRETTY PLANTS FROM FRUIT

Don't throw that orange pip away. You can grow a nice little plant from it, which may bear some lovely orange blossom in a year or so's time.



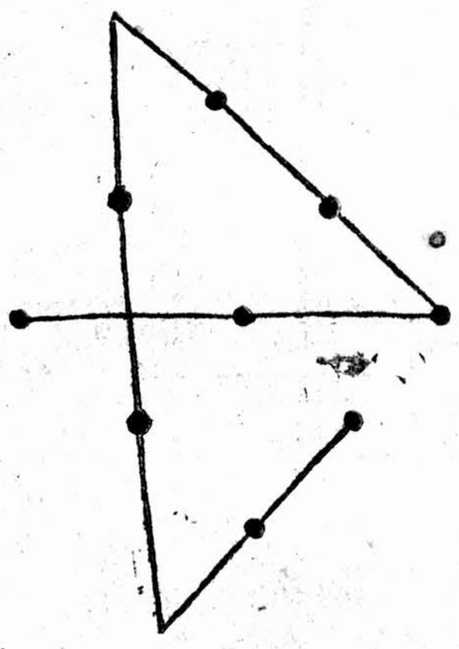
A novel way of producing a dwarf orange tree is to plant the pip in a dried orange skin, so see if you can get all the fruit out of a big orange through a hole the size of a penny at one end.

When you have scraped it all out with a spoon, put the skin aside for a few days till it is thoroughly hard and dry, and then fill it with moist, rich earth. Now plant two or three pips in it by poking them down about half an inch with a pencil. One of them is sure to take root if you keep the orange in a warm room.

After a time, a little green shoot will appear above earth, and as the tree grows, its roots will force their way right through the skin of the orange. As soon as these appear, cut them o close with a pair of scissors, as th keeps the tree a nice size for its novel "pot."

PRIZE COMPETITION

Here is the solution of the last competition (joining 9 stars by 4 straight lines) which appeared in our Corner on 14th April 1935.



One cannot say why very few entries were received, but the ones sent by the following only were found to be quite correct, for which they will get prizes worth eight annas each:—

Sisters Sarla and Kunti and Brothers Patrachari and Nigam.

Now, I will give you a very easy sum to solve this time: Just write 44, *i.e.*, 2 fours, and add 2 more fours to it making a total of only 45.

Let the boys and girls studying upto Matric send the solutions within a fortnight from to-day. Please write your address legibly, and do not forget to mention your age and class of studies. It would be better if you send the entries on post cards. Children of the same household or friends can send them all together.

REPLIES

Companions: 225 Bro. Krishna C. Kanuga, Bombay 4; 226 Sis. Vidya C. Kanuga, Bombay 4; 230 Bro. C. J. Sampet, Vile Parle; 235 Bro. Shrikrishna Atmaram Virkar, Bombay 4; 236 Bro. Vithaldas C. Bhagat, Poona; 237 Bro. D'Sa Peter Mackary, Salsette Goa.

Members: 2377 Sis. Nalini C. Kanuga, Bombay 4; 2379 Sis. Bhanumati Sampet, Vile Parle; 2380 Sis. Sharda Sampet, Vile Parle; 2407 Bro. Hamir Madhavji, Bombay 6; 2408 Bro. Prabhakar K. Shah, Ahmedabad.

Certificates have been issued to the

(Continued on page 34.)

3rd ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

It has been definitely decided that the 3rd All-India Children's Gathering will be held at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 19th May. Those children who would like to go from here are requested to see Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, organiser of the All-India Children's Association at his office of the "Radio Talkie and Electric News," Kitab Mahal, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1, on or before Monday, 6th May. The postponed meeting of the office-bearers and workers of the Association will also be held at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 19th instant. All are requested to attend it positively.

Donkey—Dance: An idea, indeed! By Syt. S. B. Kulkarni (Artist, Karachi.)

MAXIMS

Morals And Dogma

Never forget the benefits thou hast received.

Speak ill of no one.

Take counsel with wise men.

Knowledge is the most permanent wealth.

He is wise who knows himself.

It is sweeter to forgive than to take vengeance.

To honour our mother is the most fitting homage we can pay the Divinity.

SILHOUETTE
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

This is a simple but at the same time very interesting competition. The series of pictures on this page marked A, B, C are Silhouettes of well known objects. The series of pictures on the opposite page numbered 1, 2, 3 are parts cut from the Silhouettes but they are not necessarily shown in the same position as the original. For instance the Silhouette marked "M" on the left is that of an Ox whose head is shown upside down in picture No. 4. You have, therefore, to insert No. 4 against "M" in the coupon.

Similarly fill in the coupon in respect of the other Silhouettes and submit the same before 22nd May 1935 observing the following rules.

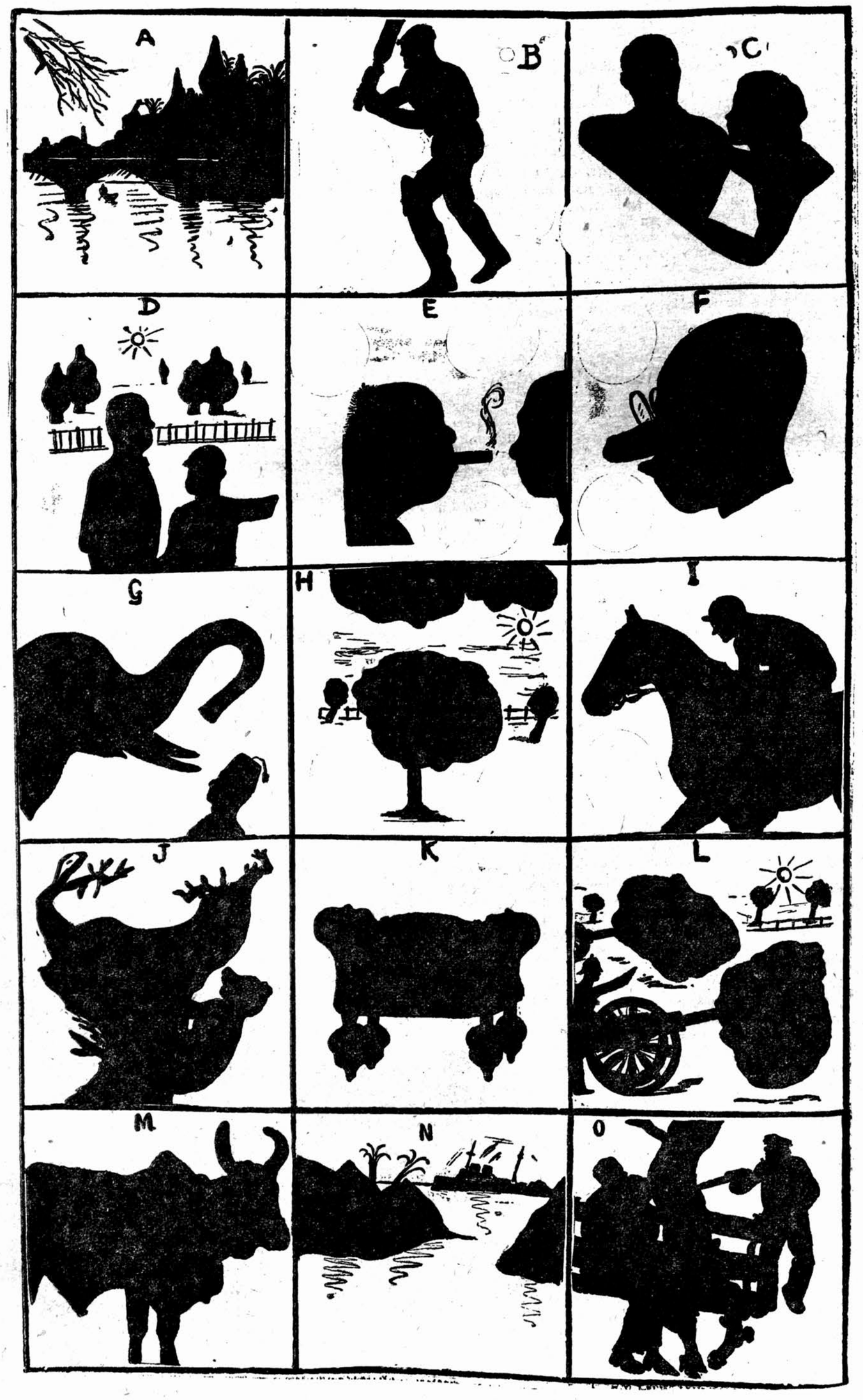
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY-Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt



SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

(Continued)

must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

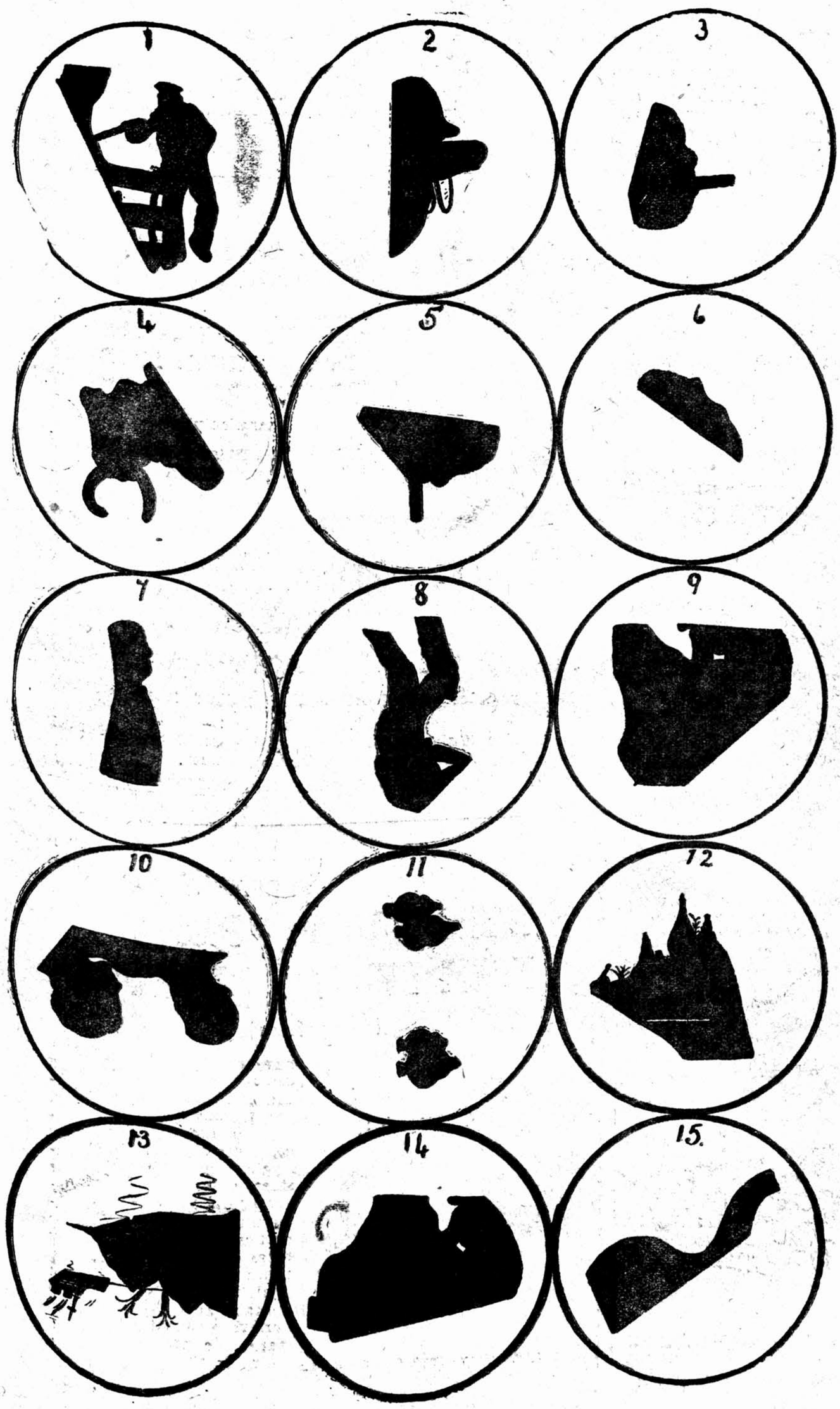
4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 22nd May 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle, Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 30th May 1935.



ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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Name.....

.....

Address .....

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Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 22nd *May* 1935

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

(Continued from page 16)

vassal of Harsa as has been stated by Mr. Jayaswal.

Mr. Jayaswal's conclusions on the history of the later Gupta's betray his ignorance in the subject. M.M.K, narrates that Magadha was ruled by Deva, and immediately after him came Chandra. His son was Dvadasa (P.42.) Mr. Jayaswal identifies Deva with Devagupta, son of Adityasena, Chandra with Devagupta's son Visnugupta, because there are coins of Visnugupta with the title Chandraditya, and Dvadasa with Dvadasaditya of the coins which Mr. Allan attributes to Chandragupta III. According to Mr. Jayaswal, Chandra Gupta III Dvadasaditya succeeded Visnugupta and preceded Jivita-Gupta II (A.D. 710-730) (P.43-44). It is strange that Mr. Jayaswal does not know that Dvadasaditya o the coins was the title of Vainya-Gupta whose known date is 507 A.D. (Gunaighar Plate of Vainyagupta). There is no ground for thinking that Deva, Chandra and Dvadasa were connected with the later Gupta family. This is his "special commentary on later Gupta period" which has been particularly mentioned in the title page.

The identifications made by Mr. Jayaswal of the King H. with the Huna Toramana and Graha with his son Mihirakula (P. 65) are misleading. More misleading is his identification of Dha the successor of Rajya (vardhana) with the Maitraka Dharasena IV, and the statement that the latter succeeded Harsavardhana on the throne (P.66). He further tells us wrongly that Madhavagupta or Adityasena acknowledged the sway of Dharasena IV (P.68).

Such statements of Mr. Jayaswal go against the evidences of inscriptions, coins and contemporary literature. Mr. Jayaswal has however, rendered valuable service by publishing the revised text of the 53rd chapter of M.M.K.

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P.O. Box 396.
BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from page 31.)

above members and companions during the last two weeks. Some have acknowledged their receipt, the others are requested to do so at their earliest convenience.

Sis. Marie Wynne (California, U. S. A.): It is a pleasure to receive your letter. I will publish the list of friends you have sent me, in the next week, and I hope our boys and girls on this side will readily respond to you.

Bro. A. C. Dias Soares (Bardez, Goa): Glad to learn that some of the boys of your school would like to join the All India Children's Association. Information and particulars have been despatched to you: let us hope you would try your best to popularise this movement there.

Sis. Chandrakanta Ramanlal Mashruwala (Ahmedabad): You made a mistake in forwarding your entry to the "Bombay Chronicle." It reached me very late, and I regret to inform you, it could not be considered.

Similarly, many of my brothers and sisters make a mistake of sending the prize competition solutions, enquiries, etc. to the "Bombay Chronicle". They do reach me alright, but that causes unnecessary delay and inconvenience to the "Chronicle" office. May I therefore request all to kindly send the communications to me direct on the address given below.

There are still heaps of letters to be replied—and I must finish them all next week: Perhaps I will have to give less of the other matter on account of that, but that cannot be helped; all letters must be replied—Please do look for them here next Sunday: You are sure to find them. Individual letters, however, have been attended to. Always send a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage when you want forms and further particulars of the Children's Association.

Address all correspondence to:—
DADA—"GULISTAN,"
Khar, Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Sir Arthur Newsholme is publishing the first volume of his memoirs entitled "Fifty Years in Public Health," and it deals with his personal experiences in connection with public health up to the year 1908.

QUEER CHARMS

As Guardians Of Health

Mr. Justice Hawke has confessed his faith in the efficacy of a nutmeg carried in the pocket as a preventive of rheumatism.

Many people share his belief, Others carry nutmegs as a mascot against boils.

A potato is even more popular with those with rheumatic tendencies. The idea is that it absorbs uric acid.

Strings of blue glass beads are believed to ward off bronchitis.

Seamen and navvies often wear thin gold wire earrings—for their eyesight!

Fossilised sharks' teeth as cure for cramp, calves' teeth to assist a baby in tooth-cutting..a piece of dried skin from a tortoise-shell cat worn on the chest to protect the lungs.. are other forms of health mascots.

NO VISITORS FOR 20 YEARS

A woman who had not received a visitor of a letter for 20 years was found dead in bed in her room at Rodney Road, Walworth.

She was Mrs. Mary Ann Tripp, a widow, aged 79.

The police were unable to discover anything in her rooms that would help them in tracing her relatives.

Mrs. E. Dryden, in whose house Mrs. Tripp lived, told the "News Chronicle": "Her maiden name was Woodford. She had two sons and lost her husband when they were very young. One child died in infancy. The other son died in the war.

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Bombay Office:—AJAM BUILDINGS, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Bombay Distributors:—
(1) London Eastern & American Trading Co., Hammam Street, Fort.
(2) Trinity Electric Syndicate, Princess Street.

OUR DENTAL PREPARATIONS
NEEM TOOTH PASTE
NEEM DENTAL POWDER
(Margofrice)

have earned the international reputation of being the best and safest dentifrices, having all the best antacid and refreshing ingredients that modern Dental Hygiene has approved. Besides, they possess all the germicidal, astringent, deodorant and antiseptic properties of NEEM (Margosa) twigs used by Indians from times immemorial as an ideal dentifrice. They do not contain any gritty or injurious material and do not harm the precious enamel lustre to the teeth and a sweet fragrance to the breath.
and they impart, a lovely
CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Ballygunge, CALCUTTA
Bombay Branch:—PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY 2.

A Page About Women

Miss M. Webster, who came first in Putting the Shot (best hand), second in Putting the Shot (both hands) and second in 1,500-Metre Cycle Race—in the women's section of the Silver Jubilee Olympic Games held in Bombay the other day.

WOMEN MORE COURAGEOUS

Preventer Of Suicides Says Femine Endurance More Marked

Miss Lona Bonnell, who sits at a New York desk all day and talks with people who are planning to commit suicide, believes that women have more stamina than men in the battle of life.

In the five years she has been with the National Save-a-Life League, Miss Bonnell estimated to-day, only one woman has come before her to every three men.

"Women seem to have more endurance in meeting the vicissitudes of life," she said. "They are more hopeful—always looking forward to what to-morrow may bring."

It is Miss Bonnell's job to sit there and listen to people's woes, and then tell them why they shou'd not kill themselves. To the best of her knowledge, she always wins the argument.

"We are often asked why people who are intent on suicide should come to us first," she said. "In most cases it is because they are so thoroughly despondent that they do not want to talk to their families or friends but they do feel the urge to talk to someone and so they come to us.

"We give them spiritual counsel and help them to regain their faith in God.'"

Why Women Have Baby Face

They Cease To Grow At 13, Says Scientist

Baby-faced women have a scientific explanation.

It is that girls' faces stop growing almost completely at about thirteen or fourteen, while boys' go on for several years more.

That is one of the facts about human growth discovered by Professor Thomas Wingate Todd, a Yorkshireman, who spends most of his life measuring babies.

He has been working for six years in Cleveland, U. S., on this research, for which Mr. Charles F. Brush, the inventor of are lights, left £100,000. The aim is to "improve the human race and regulate its population."

He and his assistants measure the babies born in Cleveland hospitals with calipers and tape measures at regular intervals from the hour of birth.

Heredity, environment, and nutrition are important, Dr. Todd finds, but under-nourishment and malnutrition do not affect the height to which a child ultimately grows. They stunt development of chest and head.

The vestibule of the ear—the organ which controls the body's balance—never grows. It is mature at birth.

The smelling part of a child's nose is almost fully grown at six months.

The brain is perfectly formed in miniature between the ages of four and six. Its size then is about one-fifth smaller than adult.

Dr. Todd explains snub noses as the results of children lacking proper food for growth. Their faces he says, "simply froze prematurely."—"Sunday Express."

ENGLISH WOMAN AS SERBIAN SOLDIER

Mrs. Flora Sanders, an Englishwoman who enlisted with the Serbian army at the outbreak of the Great War and was decorated for bravery on many occasions, is seen here in uniform as a member of the Serbian reserves of Jugoslavia.

JEWESS PREACHES IN LONDON CHURCH

A dark, slim girl, speaking from the pulpit of St. Bartholomew's Church, East Ham, last month, made an impassioned appeal for greater sympathy with and understanding of the Jews.

Her own Jewish blood was clearly indicated in her dark eyes and expressive gesture.

She is Miss Olga Levertoff, the daughter of a Jew converted to Christianity and now an ordained minister of the Church of England. Miss Levertoff herself acts as secretary to her father in his work among the Jews in the East End, says the "News Chronicle."

Miss Levertoff had been invited by the Rev. M. O. Hodson, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, to speak in his church on "Judaism and Christianity." It was her first sermon and she spoke without notes for nearly 40 minutes. She wore a black biretta and academic gown, having borrowed these at the last minute when she learned that a woman cannot appear bareheaded in church.

To a "News Chronicle" reporter Miss Levertoff said after the service:

"It was my first sermon, but I was not nervous because I felt so much what I had to say."

Until three years ago Miss Levertoff was a dancer. She has appeared in several revues, chiefly in the provinces, and has done film work.

"I loved the stage and I love it still," she said. "But I found that I could not dance and study theology at the same time. Something had to be sacrificed."

It was news to Beatrice Lillie, famed comedienne, when Doris Draper (above) took stand in London trial and testified she had been wife of the late Sir Robert Peel for the last five years of his life; for Miss Lillie was married to him all that time.

HOME-MADE DOPE CIGARETTE

Girl's Extraordinary Experience

The extraordinary effects of home-made "dope" cigarettes on a young man and his fiancee are recorded in the "Lancet".

The man grew Indian hemp in his garden from seeds separated from parrot food, and made cigarettes from the plant.

He had read that Indian hemp is "an increaser of pleasure, the exciter of desire, the cementer of friendship, the laughter-mover, and the causer of the reeling gait"—and most of it came true.

BURSTS OF LAUGHTER.

He planted the seeds in his garden in June. In September he plucked the leaves and made cigarettes.

These he smoked on several occasions and experienced mild symptoms of cannabis intoxication—loss of sense of time and space, vivid dreams and subsequent drowsiness.

Incredulous about his experiences, his fiancee smoked about two-thirds of a cigarette and fell asleep. A few minutes later she awoke with a start and appeared intoxicated

She asked where she was, but seemed happy. She was taken for a short walk, which was interrupted by bursts of laughter and of affection. Her walk was unsteady.

A doctor noticed that her state was highly emotional towards her companion. She exaggerated the passage of time and was confused about spatial dimensions.

At the hospital she imagined she was "outside her own body" (a hallucination of dual personality), enclosed in a small spare, and surrounded by a mist.

She recovered in nine hours.

Commenting on this case, Dr. E. T. Baker-Bates says that only the hot summer of 1933 could have made the seeds grow so well in England.

Problem Of Parsi Charity

PARSI CHARITY RELIEF AND COMMUNAL AMELIORATION By Dr. J.F. Bulsara, M A, LL B Ph D (Published by the Author. Price Rs. 3).

By R. P. M.

Chaos reigns in the realm of Parsi charity. During recent years we have heard a good deal about it. None has, however, thrown such lurid light on it and none, moreover, has shown so convincingly how to create order out of such chaos as the author of this book. Dr Bulsara has the advantage of firsthand knowledge of the problem of grim poverty among the Parsi community. Being one of the two Secretaries of the Parsi Panchayat funds, he is fully familiar with the cases of distress that the Parsi charities have to deal with from day to day. In this case, however, familiarity has not bred contempt. The author loves to handle the cases and turn them inside out. Nor is he slave to the red tape of duty or charity. With the keenness of a scholar and the zest of a social reformer he studies and examines the problem in all its aspects. His soul revolts against the anarchy of charity, which gives rise to case after case of paralysis of capacity for production, murder of self-respect, ruin of self-reliance, and assault on every quality and virtue that make a nation physically, mentally and morally strong to fight the battle of life.

The poor are always with us. So is the problem of removing their poverty. "That charity alone is ultimtaely sustainable," says Dr. Bulsara, "which helps to render itself progressively unnecssary by helping the man or woman who once needs it to stand on his or her feet again and as early as possible", unless the person helped is incurably infirm or crippled. Tested on this touchstone, the wonted philanthropy of the Parsis stands condemned. Dr. Bulsara heaps statistical evidence on evidence to prove that while there has been a perennial flow of charity during the last 63 years no attempt has been made to give it a "constructive turn," Year after year the small corps of stipendiaries has gathered fresh recruits, dragging with themselves hundreds of children into the slough of destitution and despondency and bequeathing to them an ineradicable beggar complex. Out of 5054 children of 1115 applicants whose cases were subjected to a minute scrutiny, nearly haif were found dead but lest the other half should grow up confirmed parasities, Dr. Bulsara urges measures for preventing existing pauper families from handing on to the charities a growing burden of mentally, morally and physically maimed offspring. It is the tendency of modern civilization to encourage the multiplication of the bad and the extinction of the good. The stronger breeds have fewer children than the weaker breeds. It is the task of wise statesmanship and social reform to reverse the process, if possibe or, at least, to check social conditions from becoming more and more dysgenic or destructive of human values.

Every aspect of the soul destroying poverty of nearly one-fourth of the population, of their phenomenal improvidence and of their physical, mental and moral deterioration, has been exhaustively examined by the author in the light of human psychology and social science and of arguments drawn from documentary evidence collected by him for the first time. It would appear that the beggar-producing charity of the Parsis has given rise to a new caste of Brahmins amongst them, who consider it their privilege to live exclusively on alms. They apply to various charity funds for every concievable type of relief. On this point we may allow the author, who is not a prejudiced critic but an ardent advocate pleading for a better and enlightened system of relief, to speak for himself:

"They may be housed in charity quarters; they are given regular maintenance stipends, and occasional medical aid or milk-diet when they are ill, they go to free convalescent homes, they ask for educational expenses, such as books, for their children, who may be getting free education and free meals in charitable schools; they apply to as many funds as can give for the investiture expenses of almost all their children unless some religiously minded Parsi gets their Novjote performed for them; they marry their daughters at pubic expenses sometimes with spouses who may themselves be receiving some benefit from charity, or earning wages insufficient for their own support; funeral and even Mooktad expenses after the death of members of their family are given them; and if they themselves or their married children bear more of their class they take advantage of free maternity homes and complete the cycle if benevolent Parsi charity. When they die, their sons or daughters apply for their four days' funeral expenses!"

Thereby hangs the tale of the social malady that has crept into the body politic. With telling statistics and incisive logie the author exposes the mechanised mass treatment of distress and the almost entire absence of sympathetic, remedial or constructive and preventive welfare work of any kind accompanying, substituting or supplementing the disbursement of relief in cash or kind. We then come to the second part of this fascinating story. It begins with and ends on an optimistic note. All is not yet lost, says the author, who suggests a sries of measures for ensuring uniform, rational treatment of all cases crying for relief. To assist the various Charitable Endowments in this matter, the institution of a Parsi Charity Investigation Bureau and of an Advisary Council oi Social Welfare is suggested. A Students' Advisory Committee, an Unemployment Bureau for the unemployed, a Parsi Co-operative Trade and Industries Ltd., and an All—India Parsi Association for Communal Welfare and advancement—are some of the other organisations advocated to give a new orientation to social and charitable efforts and to replace the humdrum traditional type of charity by an organized system of social ameliorative and constructive welfare work. Dr. Bulsara urges that relief should be distributed from one centre only and that the authorities concerned should adopt certain guiding principles and act in concert. The following three principles enunciated by him for the benefit of the Parsi Trusts may well be followed by all engaged in the work of charity relief. (1) Uniform treatment of various types of applicants by all individual donors and charity trusts; (2) Relief to one applicant family from one fund only, so far as possible; and (3) Registration of all charity help at one central p ace.

Thus only can speedy and adequate relief be ensured to the needy and overlapping and abuse effectively checked.

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"I GUARDED KINGS"

piece of paper. His attempt was made just as the first coach passed, but fortunately this vehicle did not contain any members of the Royal Family. When we took his paper from him, it proved to be—what do you think?—'a petition that Hyde Park should be converted into a market garden!'

"Shadowing" The Prince Of Wales

Directly and indirectly, I have many times found myself detailed for guarding duty in connection with the movements of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. Like his grandfather King Edward, the Prince finds "shadows" irksome, but puts up wth surveillance good-naturedly.

As a matter of fact the Prince of Wales would be quite safe in walking about the streets alone—in my opinion, far safer than you who read or I who write, for there is no man or woman in England who would raise a finger to harm him, so highly is he thought of; and I doubt very much whether there are many foreigners who would not go out of their way to help preserve the person of the heir to the English Throne. There was a case some years ago at Le Touquet—where H. R. H. plays golf in moments of relaxation snached from the busy round of civic and State duties—when the wheels of the Prince's private automobile were found to have been tambered with. But although the Special Branch made a careful investigation it was never proved whether this was due to carelessness on the part of some garage mechanic or a deliberate attempt at sabotage with the object of endangering the Prince's life.

Mention of the Prince brings me to the late Inspector Burt, who for many years—until his recent death—was personal bodyguard to the heir to the Throne, and in a minor capacity served as valet, assistant secretary and confidante. The Prince made a firm friend of Burt, who was a most discreet and trustworthy officer admirably suited for his post, and in many ways tried to make Burt's duties lighter than Burt himself would have them. Deeply conscious of his responsibility, Burt would watch by day and night without sleep, if he thought it necessary during the Prince's foreign tours. "Now look here, Burt," the Prince would say, "ease off a little. Take the evening off. You'll be all the fresher in the morning!" It was the true 'King Edward' touch!

Inspector Burt was the only detective officer who was really "persona grata" with the Prince to the extent that H.R.H. would sometimes entrust to him personal and intimate inquiries which lay outside the province of official duties. Not the least of Burt's tasks was to ward off the attentions of pretty women seeking to ingratiate themselves with the Prince at dances and public appearances in order that they might boast to their friends of "what the Prince said to me, and what I told the Prince"! Ah, these social climbers!—and women are not the only offenders, either! Occasionally, when the press of "duty dances" was heavy at some official reception, His Royal Highness would ask Burt to deputize for him—a job which does not come within the purview of most

(Continued from page 9.)

Special Branch men! Lucky Burt!

The Prince Of "Good Fellows"

The Prince of Wales is a prince by nature as well as name, a veritable "prince of good fellows" I discovered that for myself when I accompanied him to Oxford on one occasion with my colleague, the late Inspector Sandercock. On the train the Prince invited both of us into his private saloon, crumpled ceremony in his hand and blew it away with a laugh, invited us to take a drink—and I cannot recall ever having spent a quicker or more enjoyable journey. I have travelled with many crowned heads, but the Prince of Wales stands out far above the rest as the ideal travelling companion.

Unless one is attached to his staff and thus is privileged to meet him "off duty", it is impossible to realise what a charming host the Prince can be. He likes to laugh, and is never happier than when he can escape formality, sit back, and relax. Occasionally, on his informal excursions amongst the people, as when he goes quietly to Kensington, London, for a visit to the tenants of his Duchy of Cornwall estate, others have seen this side of his character, and relished him at his true worth. As I once heard one of his tenants, a white-haired old lady, say—"That's wot I likes abaht 'im—'e's that 'yuman'!"

Human—and humorous, too. He has a most amazing fund of funny stories—not just glib wit but real humour. His powers of mimicry would have made him world-famous on the theatre stage had not Fate decreed that he should have been born to the purple. Despite the tremendous volume of publicity and the fierce, unceasing glare of the limelight that has focussed upon him since childhood, he has remained unspoiled—and thank Heaven for it!

If there is one thng which annoys the Prince it is a reference to his possible marriage. I remember an incident connected with this particular visit to Oxford, when we found a young woman trying to get near the Prince on the grounds that he had proposed to her! Another unfortunate candidate for a mental home. Again, there was a pretty girl of twenty-three years, living in Kennington, who insisted for a long time that she was actually married to the Prince! I was detailed to investigate the matter, as she was inundating the Prince with floods of fatuous love-letters, and it did not take long to acquaint her relatives with the fact that she should be sent to a home until such time as the illusion left her.

These canards, circulated by the malicious, feeble-minded or love-lorn, sometimes cause a great deal of worry to members of the Royal House of England. Sometimes the cases are not nearly so harmless as those I have quoted.

The most difficult and notorious case in all my experience as a Special Branch officer was the astounding allegation of a man named Edward Frederick Mylius, in which he grossly libelled the English King.

Libelling The King Of England

The offence with which Mylius was charged was unprecedented in the history of England, and the case was heard before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury in February 1911. King George V was compelled to instruct Sir Rufus Isaacs (now the Marquis of Reading), as his Attorney-General, to prosecute Mylius for criminal libel against His Majesty's personal honour. And one of the most astonishing aspects of the affair came when the accused man tried his hardest to subpoena the King as a witness in order to cross-examine him!

Another sensation came when Sir Rufus Isaacs read a letter from the King, penned in his own handwriting, in which His Majesty said that he was ready and anxious to give evidence on his own behalf but for the advice in law which had been tendered to him by his Attorney-General!

Nobody for a moment believed the deplorable allegation which Mylius had circulated all over the world, but as the man persisted in his ravings it became necessary for the Crown to take action to stop the slander. I was engaged in the preliminary investigations prior to the prosecution, and later, during the trial, was detailed to keep Mylius under day and night surveillance in case he should try to "jump" his bail and escape from the country.

The facts of the case were as follows: In his attack upon the honour of the King, Mylius alleged that his marriage to Her Majesty the Queen (which took place in July 1893, when she was Princess Victoria Mary of Teck) was a sham and shameful alliance, a bigamous marriage. Mylius alleged that at Malta in 1890 the King had married the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour. This was supposed to have taken place when the pre-

(Continued on next page)

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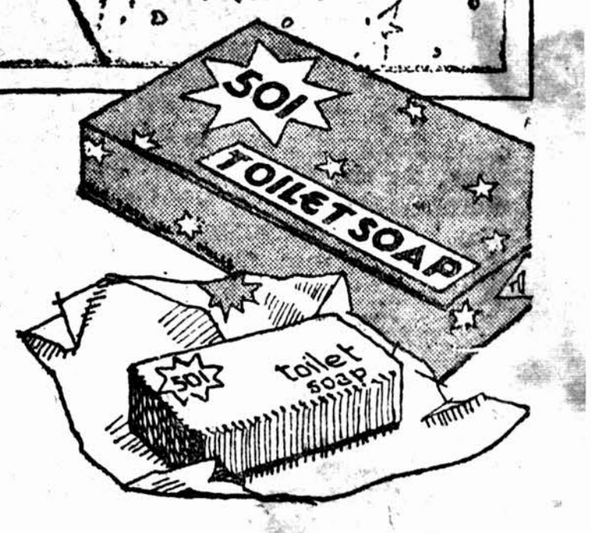

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"I GUARDED KINGS"

sent King was not heir to the Throne but just Prince George, as the Duke of Clarence was alive and next in succession. The Duke of Clarence died in 1892 and Prince George then became Prince of Wales and heir to the throne.

Space does not permit of a full resume of this "cause celebre", but our first task was to trace the source of the scurrilous pamphlets which Mylius had issued. We found that the libel had also been published in periodicals in various parts of the world, and particularly in an obscure journal called "Liberator", published in Paris and edited by a man named Edward Holden James, behind whom was a band of fanatical Indian agitators conducting republican propaganda.

Mylius—at that time a young man about thirty years old, under medium height, with black curly hair—was arrested and in due course found himself in the dock at the Old Bailey, London. Imagine the astonishment of the Court when the prisoner cried in a loud voice: "Is the King present? Is the prosecutor here? I demand his presence on the grounds that every accused person has a right to be faced with his accuser in court! And what is more, no action for criminal libel can be taken without the prosecutor being in court where the jury can see him—also, 'there is no proof that the prosecutor is at present alive'!"

It was a farrago of sensational rubbish, and his whole statement at issue of slanderous lies. The Lord Chief Justice pointed out that it was impossible for the King to attend after the legal advice he had received, much as he wished to do so (as a matter of fact Mylius was well aware of this, having previously made an application to the Lord Chief Justice in chambers). Sir Rufus Isaacs conducted his case with usual concise and incisive dignity, and proved that there could be not the slightest atom of truth in the allegation. At the end of the trial Mylius treated he court to a long and frenzied harangue from the dock, and ended with another vehement demand that the King be subpoened. When it was again pointed out to him that the request was legally impossible—

"Then", said Mylius, "I absolutely refuse to proceed further."

It took the Jury exactly one minute to find him guilty, and his sentence was the maximum penalty, twelve months hard labour. The slander against King George V was scotched for all time.

The "Loony" In Drury Lane

When, in the days before he crashed ignominously into exile and oblivion, the German Kaiser visited England, I was on duty at a gala performance at Drury Lane Theatre, given in his honour. As the carriage bearing the German Emperor approached the playhouse, a big man standing in the crowd suddenly cried in stentorian tones—

"Vorwerts!"

This, and other German military commands he repeated over and over again, glaring round with flashing eyes at the astounded Londoners about him. Because they did not immediately form into squads and "goose-step" for the nice gentlemen, he grew still more thunderous, and we were forced to take him into custody. We discovered that he had been in the Kaiser's Imperial Guard, and had since lost his mental balance. He had followed the Kaiser to England, and this was his method of drawing attention to himself. I suppose he had an idea that his Emperor, hearing his own tongue spoken in an alien country, would immediately step from his carriage and load him with favours!

(Continued from previous page).

Acid For The English Premier

The persons who try to approach statesmen and Cabinet Ministers are of a much more dangerous type—in England, at any rate—than those who pester royalty. Members of the Government are often blamed for the personal misfortune of half-crazy people. The late Mr. Bonar Law, one of the most loveable and inoffensive of men, when Prime Minister of England, was subjected to many attempts at molestation by pests.

During an official visit to Scotland I was guarding him on the platform at Edinburgh station, when a woman carrying a bouquet of flowers approached. I could see she was over-wrought, quivering with nervous tension, and I did not like that glitter in her eyes. I signalled to a constable, and we closed in on each side of her, preventing her from reaching Mr. Bonar Law.

A lucky thing that we did! Hidden in the bouquet was a bottle of corrosive acid, with which she stated she had intended to "christen" the Prime Minister. She had lost several sons in the War, and said she thought this move was necessary in order that the Premier should be punished for "his part in causing the conflict". War itself, the shock and struggle and violent mass-murder of battle, is a tragic thing—but here was an instance of the tragedy behind the tragedy, a glimpse of the fearful things which War can wreak indirectly upon sensitive people. Poor woman! Who can gauge her grief at such a wholesale bereavement? There must have been hundreds of thousands of heart-broken mothers, bitter against the systems and the shibboleths which had precipitated the World War, by the time the bugles sang truce at Armistice. Sometimes, now and then, as in this Edinburgh instance, we found soul-anguish turning to crazy hatred and focussing upon a Governmental head. The poor woman was removed to an asylum, and later died there, completely and homicidally insane.

Lord Balfour, when British Foreign Secretary, was the object of several malignant attempts. When a lunatic was found prowling about Carlton House Terrace, where Lord Balfour resided, brandishing a Kropp razor and threatening murder to "the man who caused the war", it took five of London's biggest, brawniest "bobbies" to take him into custody. Lord Balfour was the recipient of many insulting letters from pacifists, who also seemed to consider him personally responsible for starting the conflicts, and if all the threats of these supposed-to-be gentle people had been carried into execution, the Foreign Secretary would have died the death many times. A curious paradox that "pacifists" are usually the most violent and war-like threateners when they put pen to paper!

A Knife Attempt Upon M. Venizelos

One of the famous figures whom I personally guarded during his stay in England was M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier. He was a man of the most likeable character, a gentleman in every sense of the term, and he loved the simple things of life. Our great trouble was to get him to avail himself of police protection, and he was wont to slip away alone out of the side doors of his hotel, leaving me, all unaware, at the main entrance.

When he was staying at the Ritz Hotel, a huge Greek soldier in full national costume presented himself, demanding to see his Premier. He was too ominous to be at large, and when taken proved to have concealed upon him a large knife which he fully intended to use. We secured him, but on looking round, found to our dismay that M. Venizelos had taken advantage of the disturbance and once more given us the slip!

This was no joke! I was in a cold sweat of fear lest something should happen to him roving alone about London, and hurried off, quartering about the neighbourhood, asking, peering, seeking. My job was to guard him—and guard him I must. After a frantic half hour I saw a small crowd of poor children huddled round some great attraction in St. James's Park—the attraction was M. Venizelos, who was distributing pennies and small silver to the clamouring urchins! Bless that grand old man!

Shortly before he left England, another attempt to get at him was made by two armed desperadoes, hired ruffians who admitted after capture that they had been sent by political opponents to murder the Premier of Greece. This happened on the way to Highgate, where M. Venizelos was visiting friends. My colleague proceeded with the Premier, while I stayed behind to help deal with the assassins. For such services as I had rendered to him during his stay in England, M. Venizelos was kind enough to present me with the medal of the Order of the Holy Redeemer (the 'Military Medal' of Greece) and I shall always keep it as a reminder of a very fine gentleman.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(Next Splendid Long Instalment: "King-killers I have known—The late King Edward VII fired upon—Fubino, the Anarchist—Wiping out a Royal Family—A. T. Balfour and the "Black Hand Gang"—The truth about Secret Societies—the dreaded Camorra—the Mafia—How the American gags were born).

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O. 1—35

A Triumph Of Soviet Engineering

(Continued from page 11.)

must be built by Soviet citizens with Soviet material in the shortest possible period of time, and must be the best of all the existing subways in the world."

And now, with the completion of the first subway line in Moscow, one sees that the above defined principle his been brilliantly carried out. 11,900 meters, or about 12 kilometers of tunnels were built running from Sokolniki, the northern extremity of the city, to Krimskaya Square in the south, with an additional branch line extending from Lenin's Library to Smolenskaya Square. It has been built in the comparatively short period of three years (1932-34), surpassing all speed records set in the building of subways in other countries.

The enthusiasm shown by both the population of Moscow and the subway workers is unique and unparalleled in the history of any construction work. The workers engaged in the construction work did not call for anything other than increasing the tempo of the work. They declared "socialist competition" amongst themselves, formed themselves into shock brigades, and showed the best of their zeal, their ability, and their organizational qualities. "The first subway in the U. S. S. R. is built for the people, and it must be built by the people themselves," they said.

Popular Enthusiasm

The inhabitants of Moscow declared "subotniks", that is, on their holidays, workers, employees, and others would go to work in the subway instead of spending the day in rest. They refused to receive compensation for their labour. These "subotniks" afforded immense help to the subway builders, for on "Freedays" more than 100,000 volunteers used to help in the work, thus adding to the spirit of enthusaism, and helping in the actual construction at the same time. Such scenes as that of "subotniks" could not be seen in any other country, or under any other system, but that of the Soviets.

The Moscow subway is not only the youngest of all her sister subways in the world, but it is also the beautiful, up-to-date, and artistically finished. Approximately 8,700,000,000 roublea have been spent on the construction work and equipment. The 17 vestibules on the surface, and the 13 stations underground, each looking like a palace, is the result of the thoughtful and great efforts of outstanding Soviet engineers and architects.

The stations, attractive in their beauty, and perfect in their design, are finished with various coloured marbles and covered with tiles throughout. The platforms are wider and longer than those of other subways. Whereas those of London and Paris have an average width of 1.5 meters, and New York, 3.5 meters, in contrast, the side platforms of the Moscow subway have a minimum width of 4 meters. The diameter of the tunnels is 5.5 meters, as against 5.2 in New York, and 3.5 in London, thus permitting the use of wider and more comfortable cars. The ventilation is twice stronger than that of the London subway.

A Unique Success

The Moscow subway has been built in accordance with the latest achievements in technique and architecture, and is therefore the most up-to-date. Every effort has been made to make it beautiful and to afford greater comforts to the passengers. The stations are built on a large scale, the one on Oxhotny Ryad, for example, is 170 meters long, by 34m. wide, and 13m. high. Most of the stations have escalators, while special care has been taken of the illumination of both the tunnels and the stations. The results have been extremely successful. On entering any one of the 13 stations, one is struck by the neatness of the columns, he is fascinated by the light, and wonders at the richness of the architecture and the art and the boldness of the scale on which it was all done. It is general opinion, that the Moscow subway, listed as one of the most outstanding constructions during 1934, will become more than a mere means of transporting the people, but also a place of excursions, one of the show places of the city.

It is interesting to note that in the course of the construction of the tunnels in the year 1934 more archeological discoveries were made concerning the history of ancient Moscow than has been made at any time since the beginning of archeological science. Among other things discovered were a city founded in the 16th century and destroyed in the 18th century; the remains of an ancient look-out tower; ancient guns, of various calibres, used by the artillery; and the site of the palace of Ivan the Fourth. Under the Chinese Wall, cloth hidden away 300 years ago was found; while near the Kremlin, medicine bottles and other things coming from the medicine dispensary of Czar Michael Romanoff was discovered.

The plan of the Moscow subway estimates that the subway will extend a distance of 40 kilometers upon completion. Work on the second line will start on May 1st of this year, at the time that the completed line is opened for public use. It is estimated that the work on the second line will go at a more rapid pace since 34 shields, instead of the 4 used now, will be employed in the work.

Architects Of Subway

The Moscow subway, built by its workers and inhabitants, and the 10,000 enthusiastic "Konsomols" (members of the League of Communist Youth), of whom we must make special mention, was constructed under the direct supervision of Mr. L. M. Kaganovitch, the present Commissar of Railways, and in whose name it is dedicated. The chief engineer, Mr. Rotert, a man of great experience and knowledge, and the able Mr. Abakumov, engineer, are to be congratulated for their remarkable work, and the Soviet Government for the addition of another huge enterprise to the industrial treasury of the country—the Moscow Subway.

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Switzerland

(Continued from page 10)

become an expert skater able to glide on the shiny glass like surface of the frozen ice on the rink. But among the Swiss winter sports it is the easiest and least dangerous. The only danger comes when skaters choose some frozen lake for their sport and then if the ice at any place is not hard enough God save the skater!

Ski-ing

Ski-ing is perhaps the most difficult and dangerous of all. It consists in putting on skis (long and narrow planks of wood) on your shoes and then with their help slid down a slope. The surface of the ice being very smooth the ski-er comes at an incredibly fast speed and the slightest wrong movement may overbalance him. Expert ski-ers would choose a slope with a yawning chasm separating it from another hill. They would come down faster than ever and just as they reached the verge of the abyss he would give himself a slight but powerful jerk and off he would go flying over the valley on to the slope opposite. This is a very hazardous task and the merest mistake would send him hurtling down the abyss. But dare-davil experts can sometimes cross fairly big valleys in that manner.

Ski-Joring And Sleighing

Ski-joring is another fascinating sport though this too needs some nerves. It consists in being steered swiftly by a fast horse over shiny roads of ice or circling on a race course. The horses are specially trained and the men too require a lot of practise before they can safely take to ski-joring.

Tobogganning and sleighing are two of the so many other forms of winter sports. In the former tobogganners slid down the frozen slopes on specially made skeleton-tobogans and the speed is usually about thirty miles per hour. The ice-couse has to be kept absolutely smooth as even a trifle like a twig may overbalance a tobogan and send its occupant hurtling over the ice. Bob-sleighs can accommodate four or even more persons and they are run not on frozen ice but on soft snow slopes. There are high walls on the outside of the course but even the bobs get sometimes crazy and throw out their occupants which is often fatal.

Ice hockey is very popular among the students in the cities. Specially long bladed sticks are used and as the play is on an ice rink and the players wear skates, The game is very fast, perhaps the fastest in the world. International matches are also held once a year and England also sends its team.

International Capital

Switzerland is a fiast becoming the summer capital of Europe and may become the summer capital of the world also since the League of Nations' secretariat and offices are situate there. People from all over Europe, people from all sections of society—politicians, statesmen, crowned heads, scholars, students, journalists, film stars, business men, artists—they all find in this pretty little country an irresistible charm and all who can afford it must visit it every year. The winter sports, the bracing cold climate and the wealth of natural beauty are certainly to a great extent responsible for this appeal. What really charms a visitor to Switzeland, however, is the alternating magnificance of wild and gentle scenery, the curious but loveable blend of the ancient and the modern cultures, the simple and quaint customs and manners of the people. the inherent Swiss hospitality and the feeling of the liberty in this free republic.

Switzerland is a buffer state surrounded by three countries—Germany, France and Italy. Its culture is a blend of these three cultures. The Swiss nation is an international nation. It is the seat of the only international organization of its kind. And who knows it may prove to be the herald of world peace and a new order of society that will transcened all barriers of race, language and religion even as the Swiss republic has already done.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"What were the provisions of your uncle's will?"

"I was to have everything after the payment of his just debts."

"How generous. What did he leave?"

"Just debts."

* * * *

Sarcastic Lawyer (to stenographer resting): "Didn't you tell me when I employed you that you never got tired?"

Stenographer: "Yes, sir, I always stop and rest before I get tired."

* * * *

Little Richard: "Mother, may I have a nickel for the old man who is crying outside?"

Mother: "Yes, dear, but what is the old man crying about?"

Richard: "He's crying 'Peanuts five cents a bag.'"

* * * *

Small Boy: "Quick, policeman. A man's been beating my father for re anthan an hour."

Policeman: "Why didn't you call me seoner?"

Small Boy: "Father was getting the best of it until a few minutes ago."

* * * *

Caddie (to his employer, who is holding up several players)—Cheer up, sir, there are worse players than wot you are.

Dud Golfer (playing his tenth)—Oh, well, that's a little consolation, anyway!

Caddie—Yes, but they stays in the club 'ouse an' plays bridge.

* * * *

The Hollywood film director wanted someone to play a Scotland Yard detective, and the casting office sent along a possible man. After a very brief interview, the director sent the actor back with a note:—

"This man won't do. He hasn't a trace of a Scottish accent."

* * * *

When the commotion caused by the arrival of the latest addition to the family had subsided somewhat nurse asked little brother—"Wouldn't you like to see your new sister the stork has brought?"

"No," was the unexpected response. "I'd rather see the stork."

* * * *

A Cockney music-hall performer was describing to a group of fellow-professionals what had happened the night before to a brother actor whom he spoke of affectionately as "'Arry."

"Poor old 'Arry, 'e 'ad an awful time," he said. "They wouldn't even let 'im finish. Before 'e was 'arf through the first verse of 'is opening song they began giving 'im the bird proper. And when 'e finished, they 'issed 'im right off the stage. They 'issed and kept on 'issing even after 'e was out of sight. Right after 'im I 'ad to go on."

"How did your act go?" inquired one of the listeners.

"Oh, I got over fine," said the Cockney. "But right in the middle of my act they started 'issing 'Arry again."

* * * *

He was a hefty countryman, spending one of his rare days in the city. About noon he entered a small restaurant which offered "Special lunch. As much as you care to eat for 1s. 6d."

The waiter showed him to a table.

"Our 'Special' lunch, sir? Certainly. The menu? Well, there's tomato soup, oxtail soup, grilled sole, boiled halibut, roast beef, Yorkshire pudding, baked potatoes, apple tart with cream, jam roll, biscuits, and coffee."

"Ah—that sounds champion. Well, bring me tomato soup, oxtail soup, sole halibut, beef, pudding and spuds, some jam roll, and biscuits and coffee."

"Er—yes, sir," said the astonished waiter. "Will that be all, sir?"

"Aye—ah reckon so."

"May I ask, sir, what's wrong with the apple tart?"

* * * *

Wifie: The doctor says I need a change of climate.

Husband: Weatherman says it will be much warmer tomorrow.

* * * *

Father (at son's 21st birthday party)—"You are of age now, and you must begin to help me a little."

Son—"Yes, dad. What can I do?"

Father—"You might pay the last three instalments on your perambulator."

* * * *

Jock, a raw recruit, strolled past the colonel on the parade ground with his hands deep in his pockets.

The colonel glared at him in amazed silence, and then roared—

"Who are you?"

"Fine, thank ye, hoo's yerself?" was the calm reply.

* * * *

Mr. Jones—"Do your daughters live at home?"

Mrs. Smith—"My, no! They're not married yet."

* * * *

Father: "Your month's allowance didn't go far!"

Daughter: "It went five furlongs on a horse I dreamt about."

* * * *

First Workman—"Where's Bill today?"

Second Workman—"In 'ospital."

First Workman—"Wot 'appened?"

Second Workman—"'E came down a ladder ten minutes after it was taken away."

* * * *

The charwoman was asked by her mistress to view the new wallpaper and frieze.

"What do you think of the frieze?" said the mistress.

"Oh, I think it's lovely," replied the woman. "I'll have mine frozen like that."

* * * *

The futurist artist was visiting the home of his only patron.

"By the way," said the patron, "did you hear about the burglary that occurred here the other night?"

"No," said the artist. "Did they get away with much?"

"A few bits of jewellery," said the other. "And you know that picture I bought from you. They cut it out of its frame, and—"

The artist gave a cry of delight.

"Good! My fortune's made," he said. "This is just the sort of advertiseDent I want."

"And" continued the patron lightly, "they took the frame and left the picture."

"That horrid Mrs. Smith called me a stupid goose."

"Don't cry, darling—all geese are stupid."

* * * *

"Father," said the small boy, "What is psychology?"

"Psychology, my son, is a word of four sylpables that you ring in to digtract attention when the explainins gets difficult."

* * * *

A very stout actor was late for rehearsal one morning and the producer was annoyed. He asked, "Does anyone know where Blank is?"

"Yes," said one of Blank's friends. "He's gone to the tailor to get measured for a suit."

"Measured," shouted the producer. "You mean surveyed, don't you?"

* * * *

Brown sent his junior clerk for the tenth time to collect the money for a bill which was long overdue.

The youth returned to the office very quickly.

"Well, what about the money?" asked his boss. "Did Smith pay?"

The clerk shook his head.

"What'is he going to do about it?" went on the other.

"He said, 'Go back and tell Brown that if he sends you back any more I'll wring your neck,'" the young man nervously told him.

"Go back at once," snapped Brown hotly, "and tell him that that won't frighten me!"

* * * *

A boy approached his schoolmaster's desk and asked for a new pen-nib. Given it, he threw the old nib on the floor.

With weary sarcasm the master inquired: "Is it instinct, Jones, that makes you throw your nutshells on the bottom of your cage?"

The next day the schoolroom blind became wedged, and after one of the boys had failed to ease it, the master climbed on to the radiator, and, gripping the waterpipe, adjusted the blind easily.

As he dusted his hands, Jones remarked brightly: "I see you can still climb all right, sir!"

* * * *

The skipper of a tramp steamer in writing up the log recording an eventful day rounded off his task with the entry, "Mate intoxicated." To the mate, who indignantly protested on reading it, the skipper retorted: "Well, it's true, ain't it?"

On the following day it was the mate's duty to write up the log and he completed his account with "Skipper sober."

The captain stared at it for a moment, then exploded.

"Well, it's true, ain't it?" was the mate's rejoinder.

* * * *

The court was silent except for the clear-cut tones of defending counsel. Everyone hung on his words, and many thought he would easily win his case.

"And now, gentlemen of the jury," he began to wind up, "I ask you: Where could the prisoner have hidden the watch? Not in his pocket. The constable has already told you that the man was searched. Not in his shoes—the watch was too large. Then where was it hidden?"

He paused dramatically for effect, and during the pause the prisoner ventured:—

"Please, sir, I put it under my 'at."

* * * *

A tramp was sleeping on one of the greens of a golf course, and the secretary, prowling around the course, prodded him none too gently and told him to clear out.

Who are you?" demanded the tramp.

"I'm the secretary of the club."

"Well that's not the way to get new memers."

* * *

He had taken a postal course in chemistry and was proud of his diploma.

He felt his throat sore and prescribed for himself, taking the prescription to a local druggist.

The druggist read it and asked "Is the dog very big?"

* * * *

"Good gracious, Jack! How could you think of bringing Mr. Brown home to dinner when you know I'm busy spring-cleaning?"

"He's the only man I know strong enough to help move the dining-room sideboard."

* * * *

"Now that you are married," said the bride's mother, "I suppose you will take out an insurance policy?"

"Oh, no," replied the husband, airily, "I don't think she's going to be dangerous."

* * * *

A small boy had been present when his father was discussing the Darwinian theory with a friend, and had pondered deeply thereon. A day or two later, his father took him to the Zoo, and the child gazed long at the monkeys.

"Dad," he said at last, "do they let the monkeys out of the cages when they become men?"

* * * *

Parachute-jumping Pupil (who stutters): "D-d-do I c-count t-t-ten before I p-pull the cord?"

Instructor: "No, my lad, you count two—and make it snappy!"

* * * *

"This pair," said the shoe salesman, "will last you a lifetime."

"Good," said the customer, "that's the kind I want; I'll take 'em."

"Thank you, sir," said the salesman, "—and I'm confident you'll come here for your next."

* * * *

An impecunious nobleman saw in a London shop window a portrait in which he was much interested. He went in and ascertained that the price was twelve pounds ten shillings.

"I'll give you ten pounds," he said to the shopkeeper, but the offer was refused.

Some time later, the nobleman was dining in the magnificent new London house of a business man. He noticed a familiar portrait on the wall.

"Ah," said the host, observing his guest's interest in the painting. "That's the portrait of an ancestor of mine."

"Indeed!" said the peer. "Then we must be related. He was within fifty shillings of being an ancestor of mine!"

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RADHA

Can Indian Merchants' Chamber Widen Its Franchise?

INTERESTING DEBATE AT QUARTERLY MEETING

President's Ruling On Amendment And Its Sequel

The First Quarterly general body meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Saturday afternoon at the Chamber's office in Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road.

After the speeches of the President Mr. Manu Subedar, and the Vice-President, Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy, were delivered some of the members of the Committee took part in a discussion on the situation in the country with reference to commerce and trade.

WHY BRITISH EXPERTS?

Mr. Sarabhai Prataprai was of opinion that since the Government of India were getting experts from England to give their opinion on economic questions, although there were experts in India itself. The Nationalist members of the Assembly should form themselves into different groups and after studying the different economic questions fling facts at the experts, who knew practically nothing. Referring to Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member of the Government of India, he said that Sir James Grigg did not know elementary economics. He felt that there should have been an export duty on Gold.

PLEA FOR SWADESHI.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said that although the Chamber had talked much and written lengthy letters to the Government protesting against this or that, nothing practically had been undertaken by them. She wanted to know what the Chamber had done for furthering Swadeshi. She agreed that quarterly meetings of the Chamber and the lengthy discussion did help one to get enlightened but the fact remained that nothing had been done to implement the decisions of their Committee.

Mr. Morarji Hemraj said that some Indians while in position of authority did not do what they asked others to do when they relinquished their office. He referred to Sir G. Hidayatulla and said that the latter had made a speech criticising the Financial policy of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in his speech in the Assembly, while he did nothing at all while he himself was the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay.

WIDEN THE FRANCHISE.

After the quarterly report was accepted by the House, the following resolution which had been partly discussed at the meeting of the Chamber held in February, was then taken up for discussion:

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber resolves that in order to widen the franchise of the Chamber for the purposes of election to the Legislature the number of representatives through Associations affiliated to the Chamber on the Chamber's Electoral Roll should be increased from one to ten (maximum);

"Provided that these ten are members of the Committee of the respective Associations and that where an Association has got more than ten members on its Committee, the ten representatives to the Chamber should be selected by it from among the members of its Committee. These ten will be there only for the purposes of election to the legislature, while the Association will as now, be represented for all other purposes by one representative who will be one of the ten named by the particular Association."

Mr. Mangaldas Mehta rose to move an amendment to the original motion, in the form of an additional clause.

AMENDMENT IN ORDER.

At this stage Mr. Sarabhai Prataprai wanted to know if the amendment was in order.

The Chairman pointed out that the original resolution had been sent to an eminent Counsel, for his opinion and he held that it was in order and that the Chamber could widen its franchise.

Mr. Mangaldas Mehta moved that a fee of Rupees five be charged per annum per member to such members of the affiliated associations referred to in the resolution over and above the fees paid by the Association themselves.

Mr. Mehta said that since it had been held that nobody who was not a member of the Chamber could vote, a new membership was sought to be created by the above amendment and since none could be a member unless he paid a fee, it was necessary to charge at least five rupees per annum.

At this stage several members wanted to know what the Legal adviser's report on the resolution was.

Mr. Manu Subedar pointed out that the report was a very lengthy one and since it would take a lot of time of the House he told them the gist of the report which was that the resolution was in order and could be passed by the Chamber.

Several members at this stage, got up to say that the Report must be read at the meeting however long it might detain the members.

Mr. Sarabhai also got up to support this contention. As there were two members who were shouting out, the President called out "Order Order" thrice.

NOT SCHOOL BOYS!

Mr. Sarabhai, who was one of those who were standing said "we are not school boys to be addressed like this."

The Chairman pointed that it was a rule followed in all associations that when the Chairman got up to speak the others sat down.

Mr. Sarabhai pointed out that they should be called to order in a spirit of fraternity and not of domination.

"CIRCULATE COPY."

The proposition that the report be read was put to vote and lost. A poll was demanded. Before the poll could be taken another member moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed and meanwhile the copy of the report of the counsel be circulated among all members of the Chamber. The latter motion was carried, and the proceedings were adjourned.

(Mr. Subedar's Speech on Page 48.)

PATHAN TO HANG

Story Of Elopement With Master's Daughter And Its Sequel

LAHORE, May 4.

The story of how a Frontier Pathan eloped with the daughter of his master after murdering his two relatives who overtook them at the railway station was related in the High Court when the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid dismissed the appeal and confirmed the death sentence of one Gul Hassan.

Gul Hussan, accused, was employed as a servant by Geba Khan in a village in Rawalpindi District. He contracted illicit "liaison" with his master's daughter. On the day of occurrence both the girl and the servant eloped and took train for Mardan. Two relatives of the girl who followed them immediately overtook them at Rawalpindi Railway Station and brought them back. While they were walking to the village after leaving the train, the accused suddenly attacked the relatives with a hatchet and murdered them there and then. He took the girl back to the Railway station and both entrained for Mardan.

A few days later the accused was arrested in Utmanzai and placed on trial with the above result.—United Press.

WARRANT ON KARACHI EDITOR

Civil Disobedience Echo

KARACHI, May 3.

Considerable commotion was caused when a posse of police rushed into the office of the "Hindu," a vernacular daily and served a warrant of attachment of property on its editor.

It is reported that the editor, a Congressman, had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 200 in the last civil disobedience movement. The terms of imprisonment had been completed and also three months' more in default of the fine. In spite of that, the police forced their entry into the office and realised the fine.—United Press.

SIX PERSONS SERIOUSLY BURNT

Film Companies' Godowns Gutted In Calcutta Fire

CALCUTTA May 4.

Six persons were seriously burnt out of whom one succumbed to his injuries, and damage to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs was caused by a serious fire which broke out in the small hours of this morning in a shop dealing in electricals on the Dhurrumtola Street.

The fire soon spread to the neighbouring buildings, as a sequel to which the godowns belonging to the modern Theatres, the Columbia Film Company, the Universal Film Company, were completely gutted.

The fire engines rushed to the spot immediately, but the fury of the fire did not extinguish before much havoc was wrought.—United Press.

EXCISE DUTY ON INDIGENOUS TOBACCO

Madras Govt. Considering Proposal

MADRAS, May 4.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Madras are considering a proposal to levy an excise duty on tobacco grown in this Presidency.—United Press.

VILLAGERS FIRED UPON

Armed Dacoits Decamp With Rich Booty

BAREILLY, May 4

A sensational case of an armed dacoity has been reported from village Hareli within Fateganj police station.

It transpires dacoits numbering about 13, armed with guns and other weapons forcibly entered at midnight the house of Rambharasany Lal Kayastha and started collecting valuables. The owner of the house and his brother were severely assaulted, and the villagers who came to the spot on hearing the noise were fired upon.

With the booty the dacoits managed to escape. Police investigation is proceeding. No arrest has yet been made.—United Press.

DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Royal Commission To Be Appointed

SIMLA, May 4.

It is understood that the Secretary of State of India will asnounce shortly the appointment of a Royal Commission on the delimitations of constituencies consisting of about half-a-dozen members in connection with the inauguration of the new Reforms.

In order to help the Royal Commission in its work, the Madras Government are considering the appointment of a Provincial Committee. The Royal Commission is expected to function after the next cold weather.—United Press.

HARBOURING PROCLAIMED OFFENDER

Two Bengali Youths Sent To Jail

DACCA, May 3.

Dr. D. S. P. Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, delivered judgment yesterday in the case against Mohit Kumar Mukherjee and Jogendra Kumar Chakravarty under section 212 I.P.C. for harbouring the proclaimed offender Bijoy Krishna Chakravarty and under clause 18 of rule 17 (1) of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for refraining from supplying information about the absconder Bijoy Krishna Chakravarty to the nearest Magistrate or the police officer, convicting both the accused under both sections and sentencing each of them under the first count to one year rigorous imprisonment. No separate sentence was passed under the second count.

Bijoy Krishna Chakravarty was an accused in the Hijli dacoity case and could not be traced but was subsequently arrested at Dacca near the house of Mohit and Jogendra. Bijoy was tried in the supplementary Hijli dacoity case and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment by a special Tribunal.—United Press.

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APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

Sikh Alleged To Have Killed Three & Set Fire To House

LAHORE, May 3

How a Sikh of Patiala is alleged to have killed his aunt, her adopted daughter and another girl relative and set fire to their house was related in the Lahore High Court when the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid heard appeal of one Midda Singh, who had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Ferozepur

The story for the prosecution was that the accused used to live with his uncle Sajjansingh in Ferozepur district. Sajjansingh's wife Ramo, their adopted daughter Shamo and two other relatives, Mst. Dipkaur, and a minor girl and Kalasingh were living in the house.

For some time Midda Singh was trying to contract illicit liaison with Shamo. Ramo came to know of it and complained to her husband.

The accused getting annoyed assaulted the three women Ramo, Shamo and Dipkaur, who were sleeping in the house on the following night. He murdered Ramo and Shamo with a gandasa and then throttled the little girl. After this he set fire to the house which was extinguished by the villagers.

The appeal is being argued.—United Press

NO RELIEF YET FOR FROST-STRICKEN

Appeal Of Broach Agriculturists

BROACH, May 4.

Several villages in this district which were heavily affected by recent frost have applied to the authorities for remission or suspension of land assessment as the case may be. Though applications have been despatched to the Collector of the District and to the Commissioner of Northern Division long back, it is understood that no replies are received so far.

It is also understood that several Khatedars also have approached the authorities for relief.—United Press.

DARBHANGA CHIEF'S ALLEGED ASSAILANT

Ordered To Be Sent To Mental Hospital

NEW DELHI, May 3.

Surat Prasad Shukla, who is alleged to have assaulted the Maharajadhiraja of Dharbhanga in front of the Council House on April 11 and who was kept under observation at the Balakram Hospital under orders of the Mr. F. B. Pool Additional District Magistrate, has been found to be of unsound mind and has been ordered by the Magistrate to be sent to the Mental Hospital, Lahore.—A. P.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME FOR COCHIN?

Proposals For Industrial Development Of State

COCHIN, May 4.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, the Dewan of Cochin, is making every endeavour to develop and utilise the mineral and the forest resources of the State.

The Duarbar has before it several proposals for the industrial development of the State. It is thought that instead of paying for electricity to the Pykara or Pallivasal, it would be of benefit to the State to evolve a hydro-electric scheme for the State itself, and develop thermo-electricity at different centres in the State.—United Press.

"QUEEN" WINS IDAR CUP

(Continued from page 1).

CUP—Miss R. Mayers.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES SECTION.

First Prize: THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—The Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd.

Second Prize: THE ISHWARDAS CUP—The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Third Prize: THE PANALAL CUP—The Bombay Garage.

Fourth Prize: THE CAMBATA CUP—The Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.

ADDITIONAL PRIZE.

THE LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS CUP((for the best decorated lorry displaying exclusively goods of indigenous manufacture.) won by Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., and The Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co., (India) Ltd.

GENTLEMEN'S SECTION.

For the best turned out or the most elegant private car driven by a gentleman and the best decorated private car driven by a gentleman!

First Prize: THE GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT CUP—Mr. Akbar E. Moledina.

Second Prize: THE KAISER-I-HIND CUP—Mr. Lalit M. Khatau.

FOR THE OLDEST CAR IN BOMBAY:

THE SIR JAMSHEDJI DUGGAN CUP—won by Dr. Dara M. Dastur.

FOR NEW CARS MANUFACTURED BY VARIOUS MAKERS.

First Prize: THE AGA KHAN CUP—Messrs. Dadajee Dhakjee & Co.

Second Prize: THE CURRIMBHOY CUP—The Swiss Engineering Co. Ltd.

Third Prize: THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY CUP— International Motor Co.

Fourth Prize: THE BOMBAY GARAGE CUP—General Motors (India) Ltd.

THE WINNING NUMBERS OF THE SELECTED PROGRAMMES.

First Prize: A new Chevrolet Silver-painted car—3414.

Second Prize: Rs. 1,000—16312.

Third Prize: Rs. 500—15167.

The other numbers: 28333, 14292; 21717; 4711; 6002; 17007; 7207, 22314, 25672, 11200, 217, 27923, 10135; 23139; 18777; 20916; 19397; 29153; 2112; 24301; 5621; 13816; 1027; 9182; 26091; 8927 and 1273.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PAGEANT

What Dress Rehearsal Reveals

The Naval and Military Pageant dress rehearsal fhich was held on Saturday afternoon at the R. I. M Dockyard, gave an insight into the excellent fare which is in store for the public of Bombay, on May 6th, 7th, 8th,, 9th 17th and 18th.

UNIQUE DISPLAY.

Apart from the fact that the display is the first of its kind to be held in India, the Dockyard itself forms one of the most historical parts of the city. Records available show that from about the middle of the 18th century, no less than 300 vessels of various types have been built in the yard, many of which were constructed specially for the Royal Navy, one of the most noteworthy being H.M.S. "Asia", an 89-gun line of battleship of 2,890 tons which later had the distinction of carrying Admiral Codrington's flag at the battle of Navarino.

The public will have the opportunity of visiting the modern ships of the Royal Indian Navy, and seeing various evolutions carried out on board at close quarters.

CHANGING OF GUARD.

The items contributed by the Army which will include the ceremonial of "Retreat" and "Changing the Guard" are not often witnessed by the public and are certain to prove some of the most popular features of the programme.

By kind permission of the Officers Commanding the 2nd Durham Light Infantry and 3/1st Punjab Regiment, the Regimental Bands will play during the afternoons evenings.

No trouble is being spared by the Army and Navy to make the Pageant a success, and visitors are assured of a most enjoyable and instructive afternoon on May 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th and on 17th and 18th Evenings.

VAST JUBILEE CROWDS

Traffic Jams In London Streets

LONDON, May 4.

Glorious weather brought jubilee visitors out-doors early, and long before eight in the morning the West-End and even the city streets were thronged. Scores of thousands promenaded the royal procession route, especially the Strand and the Mall. Traffic jams became worse as the four big railway centres emptied multitudes from provinces into the swirling crowds.

Many strolled in parties, wearing red gold paper hats, others only managed to crawl through congested thoroughfares in gaily decorated motor-cars.

PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING.

There is an enormous crowd in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace, where His Majesty held a meeting of the Privy Council this morning, at which was signed the Proclamation authorising the issue of five-shilling pieces to commemorate the Jubilee.

Messrs. MacDonald and Baldwin Lord Hailsham, Sir J. Simon, and Rt. Hon. Davidson were present.

Delhi Prepares For Jubilee Celebrations

NEW DELHI, May 4.

Delhi observed to-day as the General Flag Day, inaugurating the Silver Jubilee celebrations. Paper flags were sold throughout the City.

Elaborate lighting arrangements are being made. Out of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned by the Delhi Municipality, Rs. 8,000 has been intended to be spent for illuminations. Preparations will be completed on 8th inst., when the first Jubilee celebration meeting, exclusively of women, will be held.

RED POSTERS IN EVIDENCE.

Anti-Jubilee demonstrations were evidenced to-day from early morning. Red posters against the Jubilee celebrations were distributed in large numbers. The C.I.D. have raided the house of Mr. Haris Chandra, a Congress worker in search of red posters.

MEERUT SEARCHES.

News received from Meerut says that similar searches have also been conducted there, in several places. More searches are expected to follow. No arrests are so far reported.—United Press.

Silver Jubilee Celebrations In Poona

6th May Morning upto 10 a.m.+ Thanksgiving Services will be held and special prayers offered in churches temples and mosques.

10 to 11 a.m.—Distribution of sweets to the children of Primary Schools at different centres—City, Poona Cantonment, Poona Suburban and Kirkee Cantonment.

10 a.m. onwards—To the poor, lame, and blind alms will be distributed. A dinner will be given to the poor and cloth distributed.

5 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Wrestling matches at the Deccan Gymkhana grounds. Well-known wrestlers are expected to take part in the tournament.

Final sports of Secondary Schoolboys and girls and College students.

Evening—Illumination of buildings—Government, Local Bodies and Private. On the surrounding hills in the Poona District there will be bonfires.

9 p.m. to 11 p.m.—Race Course Grounds.—

Searchlight tatoo and Massed Band.

Khatak Dance

Bonfires and Fireworks.

7th May Wrestling Tournaments 5 to 7 p.m. on the Deccan Gymkhana Grounds.

8 to 9 p.m.—Fireworks in the City near the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School.

8th May Free Cinema shows to Primary School children from 3 p.m. onwards.

Lucky Bag: 5 p.m. Place—Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School.

12th May There will be Divine Services in various Churches.

18th May A Darbar will be held in the Council Hall at 8 a.m.

5-30 p.m.—There will be Police Sports and in the evening Fireworks on the Police Head Quarters Grounds.

JAMIA BUILDING FUND

Saharanpur's Liberal Contribution

(From A Correspondent.)

SHAHRANPUR, May 4.

The Jamia Millia Deputation consisting of Dr. Zakir Husain, Maulvi Shafiqur Rahman, Mr. Kidwai and Professor Mohd. Aqil met with remarkable success at Shaharanpur.

Persons of all shades of opinion subscribed liberally to the Jamia Building Fund, Shaharanpur has contributed more than its prescribed quota.

The deputation is leaving for Bijnore to-day.

JUBILEE FUND EXCEEDS 50 LAKHS

Bombay Tops List Of Collections

SIMLA, May 3.

The total collection for the Jubilee Fund made in India uptodate including the Provinces administrations and States now exceed fifty lakhs. Collections made by Provinces up to 30th April are as follows:—Madras Rs. 264,000; Bombay Rs. 964,500; Bengal Rs. 340,505; U.P. Rs. 463,582; The Punjab Rs. 642,059; Burma Rs. 129,378; Bihar and Orissa Rs. 168,398; C. P. Rs. 176,133; Assam Rs. 57,327; N.W.F.P. Rs. 27,886; Delhi Rs. 49,291; Baluchistan Rs. 40,099; Ajmer Merwara Rs. 25,000; Civil Military Station Bangalore Rs. 9,931.—A. P.

CHARLES MANNERS DEAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 4.

The death has occurred of Charles Manners who has created several parts in comic opera.

Charles (Southcote Mansergh) Manners was born on December 27, 1857. He went to Florence and studied, came back and appeared first in public in the chorus in the comic opera Claude Duval. He was for two years principal bass in Carl Rosa Co., and four years in Sir A. Harris's Italian opera, Covent Garden. He sang with most of the principal Choral Societies, throughout the provinces, America, Canada and S. Africa.

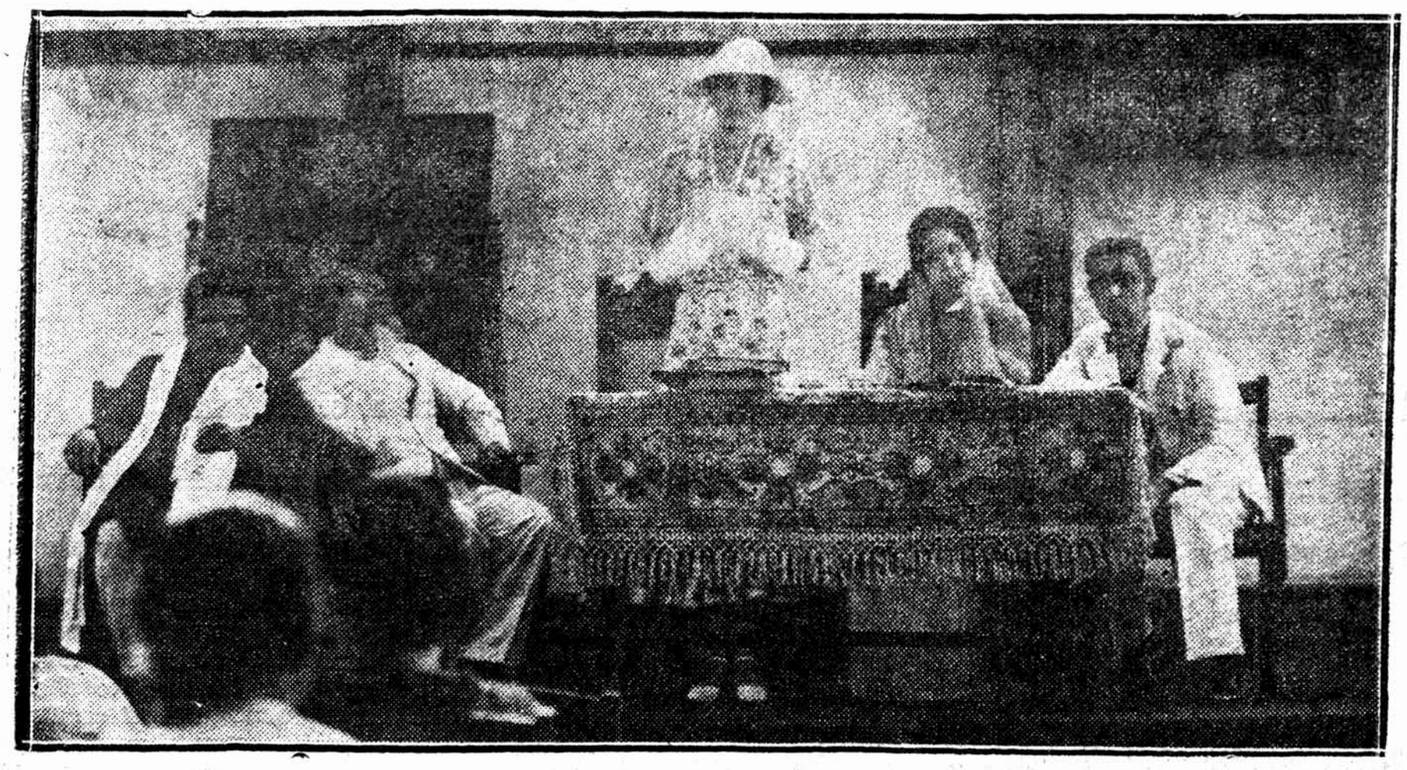
JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT BHAVNAGAR

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 3.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar who has donated Rs. 1,00,000/ (one lakh) to the Silver Jubilee Fund, half in his own name, and half on behalf of the subjects of the State has further ordered the celebration of the Jubilee on an elaborate scale in the whole State.

A Paris message of Saturday's date says M. Chaliapin's condition is improving.—Reuter.



Lady Brabourne, who presided at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association on Friday, makes an appeal for general support for the good work carried on by that body.

Health Conscience Must Be Created In Primary Schools

Lady Brabourne Appeals For Closer Co-operation From Public Bodies

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association was held at the Bombay Sanitary Association Hall, Princess Street, on Friday. As the resources of the association were dwindling an appeal for public support was made. In this connection Dr. Socrates Noronha, the Honorary Secretary, stated:—

"The cost of medical relief incurred by Government in the City of Bombay is Rs. 19,29,913 while that borne by the Municipality including Statutory contributions to medical institutions amounts to Rs. 18,91,187, many private institutions spend large sums for the same purpose. A very large proportion of this expenditure—in fact the lion's share—is being spent on Hospital beds. It is calculated that while an in-patient costs on an average Rs. 45-8-2 per head, an out-patient costs only Rs. 1-8-3. If therefore Government and Municipality spent more in providing out patient prophylaxis for some common diseases prevailing in Bombay and only an anna more per each out-patient on educational propaganda on the methods of preventing diseases it would be possible in a few years more to close up many beds instead of opening new ones. It is economical and certainly more humanitarian to put up a fence at the top of a precipice than to maintain an ambulance at the bottom. Cure of diseases is expensive and uncertain while prevention is cheap and certain. It is a surprise to many that Fetes are held in Bombay and Jubilee appeals are made on behalf of Hospitals while nothing is done to raise money in order to finance organisations such as ours who are doing preventive work. We hope that better counsels will prevail in the distribution of these funds and that the powers that be will realise that prevention is better than cure."

LADY BRABOURNE'S SPEECH

Lady Brabourne who presided, spoke as follows:—

"The reports of the Baby and Health Week Associations of the Presidency and of the Bombay City for the year 1934 which are presented together, mark a definite and important advance in our work.

The Presidency Association continues to increase its activities in the districts and covers each year a wider area; and the local Branch while maintaining its work in the various mills has this year directed its attention to educational institutions. By holding "Health Exhibitions" and Health Talks" in schools it is trying to offer assistance in the instruction of a very important subject which is very often lost sight of. We trust that the various schools and in particular the Municipal free schools will avail themselves of the facilities that the Bombay Health Week can offer

Appeal To Municipality

While speaking of Bombay I would earnestly appeal to the Municipal Health Department to work in still closer co-operation with us, with a view to spread in the City the elementary principles of Hygiene and Sanitation as far and as wide as our combined efforts can cover. I would also appeal to the University authorities to work towards the introduction of the elementary principles of Hygiene and of Biology in the curriculum of Primary Schools in order to obtain a health conscience in the growing generation.

Balanced Diets

There is one item in the last year's report to which I would like to draw your pointed attention, viz: the pamphlet on "Balanced Diets." It contains work which has necessitated a great deal of extra labour, time and money. The investigation was carried on laborously laboriously for almost 2 years, at the end of which period the Association has placed before the public as concrete a form as possible an important piece of work the result of which if tested will benefit very large percentage of the population. Food is no doubt the key note of good health and it is a question which until recently occupied but very little attention. The pamphlet cearly indicates that it is possible and that it is simple for people of moderate and small means to obtain a healthy diet at a monthly cost of Rs. 5 to 7 and we trust and feel certain that it will serve as a useful guide to those in charge of Boarding schools and other similar establishments. As you will see in connection with this research this Association has kept in close touch with Major-General Sir Robert McCarrison with Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Heath Culcutta and with the Director of Haffkine Institute all of whom viewed the effort most favourably.

Thanks to Doctors

I would like to tender on your behalf our thanks to Dr. Tilak and Dr. Mhaskar and also to all those who have assisted them in this great task. Let us hope that the public will take full advantage of the useful information that the Association is trying to offer in the interest of those who stand in need of mental and physical development and of those who wish to correct the disastrous effects of malnutrition.

We hope and trust that lack of financing assistance will not interrupt our research work and that it may be possible to continue to obtain further light on the subject.

We are grateful to the Bombay Mill-owners' Association who through Mr. Maloney continue to extend their co-operation and to Mr. Johnstone whose interest in labour classes is commendable. The programmes in the mill area comprise health exhibitions, cinema shows, lectures etc., and I am sure that you fully appreciate the untiring efforts of Dr. Noronha, Hon. Secretary Bombay Health Week for his excellent work.

Before I conclude let me congratulate all those who have passed the various examinations in mothercraft. Home-Nursing and Home-Hygiene and the special Health Volunteers course held by our Bombay Association. Let me once again thank on your behalf Dr. S. W. Patil who has for the last eight years been responsible for the training of so many young men and women at considerable sacrifice of time and labour. Our Health volunteers are a great asset for even if they all do not qualify as nurses etc., the practical knowledge that they have gained will not only benefit themselves but all those with whom they closely associate.

In conclusion let me wish the Association a long and uninterrupted existence of utility and Public Service.

NIZAM'S FIRMAN PLEASES HINDUS

Raja Shamraj Bahadur To Be Member Of Executive

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 3.

It is understood that H. E. H. the Nizam has issued a special Firman, appointing Raja Shamraj Bahadur as the Member of the Executive Council in the place of the late Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla Bahadur. Excluding the President, he will be the first Hindu to take his seat on the Council, and this act is widely appreciated by the Hindus, who form the vast majority of the subjects.—United Press.

NIZAM'S NEW FIRMAN

Bans Public Display Of Own Pictures

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 4.

Several sign board, containing the picture or name of H. E. H. the Nizam, were seized by the Hyderabad City Police in pursuance of H. E H. the Nizam's Firman, prohibiting them in public places.—United Press.

DOHAD RAILWAYMEN FORMULATE DEMANDS

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, May 2.

Under the joint auspices of the Dohad centre of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union and the Dohad Committee of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting of the Railway workers of Freelandgunj was held to celebrate the May Day when resolutions expressing sympathy and active support to the workers of the world in their fight for freedom and liberation, were passed.

The meeting further condemned the India Bill and laid stress on the right of India to frame its own constitution. The meeting also condemned the anti-labour policy of the Government in suppressing various labour organisations and put forward the minimum immediate demands of the workers such as a living wage not below Rs. 40 p.m., a 40 hour week, healthy conditions of work, liquidation of debts owed by workers and peasants and implored the popular representatives in the Assembly to press for the acceptance of these demands.

Sjts. Motiram A. Marcel Fernandez, Harilal M. Shah, Laxmidas Shrikant, Mathurdas Desai and Balkrishna Shah spoke on various resolutions.

PLEA FOR RELEASE OF DETENUS

CALCUTTA, May 3.

It is understood Mr. Jitendra Chandra Banerjee, a Calcutta advocate, has, on the eve of the Jubilee celebrations, moved His Majesty the King-in-Council and Parliament and the Secretary of State for India in Council for the release of two detenus, a lady and a man, Sreemati Shuhashini Devi and Sjt. Sashadhar Acharya, at present confined in the Hijli and Deoli Detention camps.—United Press.

As the result of the elections recently held to the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad, in connection with which several election suits are pending, the public held a meeting and formed a Municipal Voters' Association for safe-guarding their civic rights and promoting municipal conveniences.

Arrangements for carrying on experiments in "dry farming" extending over five years are being made by the Government of Madras at Hagari, in the Bellary District.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Where Do Profits Go Of Aga Khan Cup?

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CUSTOMS

I heartily congratulate the Customs Athletic Club for successfully defending their title to hold the Aga Khan Cup for another year. In a glorious period of five years in their history, from 1931 to 1935, they have bagged the trophy no less than four times. The year 1933 was the only occasion when they lowered their colours to the Manavadar State Team. This season they had to play against heavy odds, which made their victory more praiseworthy than ever. To start with, they were deprived of the services of Pinto, their most brilliant "star" in the attacking line, through an injury. It was a serious handicap they felt all along.

THE HEAVY HAND OF UMPIRES

The next was the umpiring. Enough has been said about it in these columns and elsewhere to need further comment. It has been denounced by everybody who has any sense of judgment between good and bad. But in the case of the Customs, a strong impression has been left in the minds of impartial critics that they have been too strictly generally and sometimes over-zealously judged by the officials. I hold no brief for the Customs nor am I a partisan in any sense for any team either in the City or mofussil. I have always wished for the best team to win, irrespective of its composition or habitation.

SPECTATORS' ROWDY PART

There was another difficult phenomenon which the Customs had to content with all throughout the tournament. It was the barracking of the crowd in the second enclosure. They behaved like those who are hired to run down an opposing candidate in a Parliamentary election. I am told that the reason for this unsporting behaviour on their part is due to the fact that the Customs players resort to rough and questionable tactics whenever their team is pushed into a tight corner. I did not notice anything of the kind in their play on the days I was present.

CUSTOMS SHOULD REFLECT INWARDLY

Even if they did, the spectators are not called upon to behave like hooligans. By their shouts and howls they made the task of the Umpires, novices as they were, very difficult indeed. They should have left to the officials the duties they were entrusted with. All the same, I would advise the Customs to ruminate over the past and find out the causes of their unpopularity with the crowd. Bombay crowd has always been almost exemplary in its behaviour. Apart from their strange dealings with the champions, they behaved very well even this season. So, Customs, find out where your fault lies.

B.B. & C.I. GAIN POPULARITY

The B.B. & C.I. Railway team who became runners-up, were the hot-favourites from beginning to end. Their displays were reminiscent of those "old soldiers" of the Railway from Ajmer. But I must record here that neither the finals nor any other match in the tournament rose to the heights of the standard produced in previous years. However, the Railway hav eplenty of versatile youths in their ranks, and I should not be at all surprised if they achieve their object in the very near future. In the words of the President of the Tournament Committee (Sir) Joseph Kay, I wish them "better luck next year."

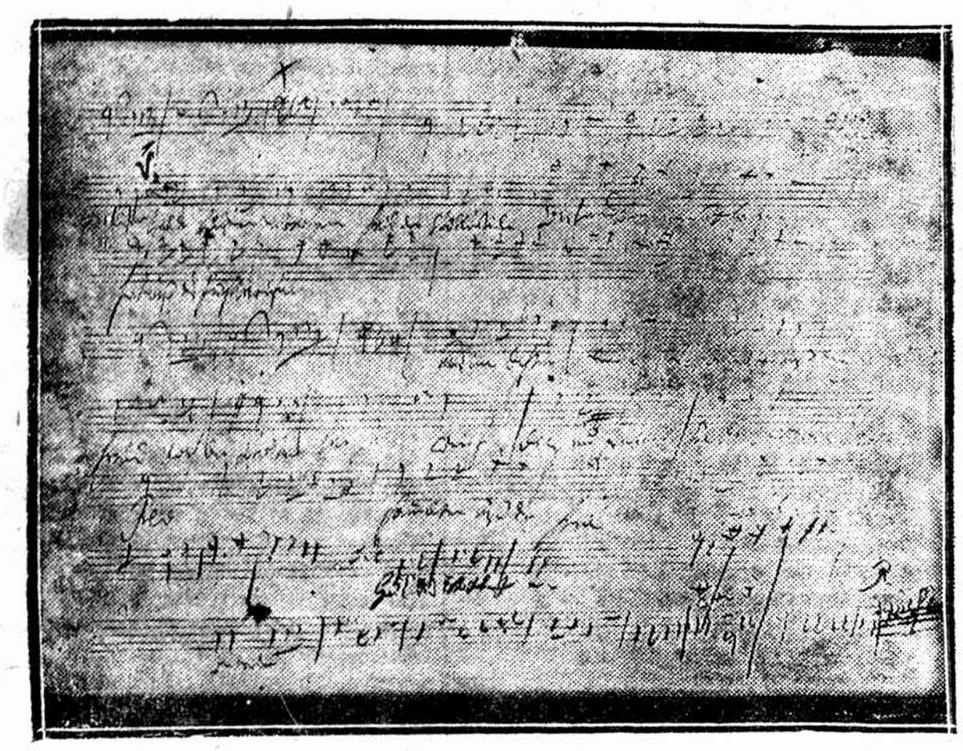
POOR SUPPORT FROM FANS.

As I said last week, the Aga Khan Cup is losing its old popularity, because of the short-sighted policy followed by the Tournament Committee. We have already seen the depletion in the ranks of upcountry teams which come here from year to year to pay their homage to the premier tournament in Western India. This year's umpiring fiasco is sure to have its repercussions next season, unless the imbroglio is ended by then. The Committee may well take a lesson from the poor support they have received from the hockey fans this year. I am reliably informed that their gate receipts fell short of their previous records by several thousands of rupees.

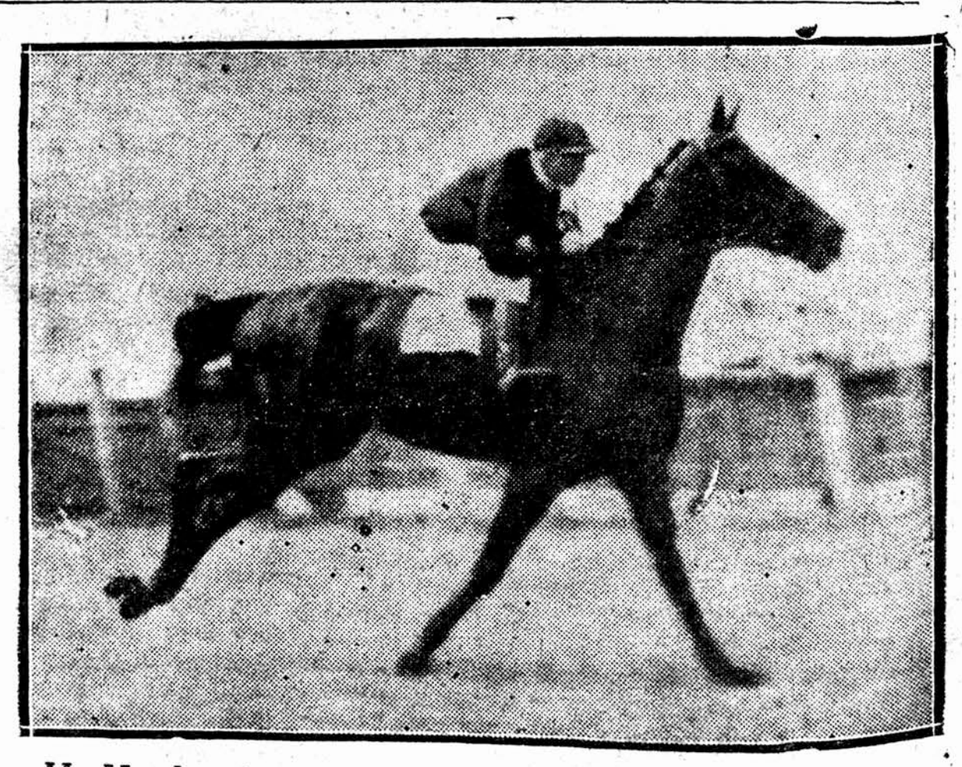
WHERE GOES THE PROFIT?

The public would be interested to know how much they actually collected this season and how they disbursed them. As a tournament which is run absolutely on public support, they have a right to know how their contributions are utilized. The Bombay Gymkhana cannot spend it as they like—more so because they constitute very little towards it. A friend pointed out to me rather jocularly, the free enclosure at the Southern end of the Maidan which was packed to the brim on the final day. Any way, let us have the accounts first, before we decide our future course of action.

BEETHOVEN MANUSCRIPT



A yellowed manuscript in German, for which a Yonkers second-hand dealer paid 50 cents, was announced in mail week as a hitherto unknown memento of Ludwig von Beethoven, the composer, and as such worth many times its purchase price in the market maintained by collectors. The manuscript was purchased by David Schwartz of Yonkers at an auction in Long Island. Photo shows a view of the manuscript.



H. H. the Aga Khan's Bahram, who won the 2,000 Guineas in a trot, is now hot favourite for the Derby to be run on June 6.

SOUTH AFRICANS TROUNCE WORCESTER

Wyatt Scores 103 For M.C.C. Against Surrey

LONDON, May 3.

The following were first class cricket match results:—

M. C. C. vs. Surrey: The match ended in a draw. Surrey 222 and 111 for five M. C. C. 313 (Hudson 51, Wyatt 103).

Pictures of Signor Mussolini, Precans: South Africans won by an innings and 156 runs. Worcester 90 and 95 (Bell 5 for 22). South Africans 351.

Walters Strains Tendon

Walters strained a tendon of his left hand and has been advised not to risk playing against Oxford to-morrow.

Wyatt's Birthday Century

Wyatt belatedly celebrated his birthday being 34 yesterday, and reached 100 out of 248 in four hours. His innings which included twelve 4's alternated with short spells of brilliance and long spells of watchful defence. Considering the handicap of his broken jaw which is still injured, he made a praiseworthy effort.—Reuter.

SHAMSUL HUDA JAILED FOR SEDITION

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Mr. Shamsul Huda, ex-Meerut Conspiracy Case prisoner, who was recently arrested in Delhi on the strength of a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment to-day on charge of sedition for making a speech in connection with the Calcutta dock workers' strike.—United Press.

LATEST DERBY BETTING

Bahram Quoted At 7 To 4 Against After Guineas' Victory

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 3.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

7 to 4 against BAHRAM (taken and offered).

11 to 2 against BOBSLEIGH offered, 6 to 1 taken.

10 to 1 HAIRAN offered.

100 to 7 THEFT (taken and offered).

100 to 6 SEA BEQUEST (offered)

25 to 1 DUKE JOHN offered, 31 to 1 taken.

28 to 1 APPOLLO offered, 33 to 1 taken.

INDIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Will Work For Solidarity Of All Parties, Says Dr. Arundale

"NEW INDIA" AND ITS POLICY

BOMBAY, May 4

The Indian National League, which was started at Madras under the Presidency of Dr. G. S. Arundale has been active, according to the secretary of the League during the last four months in founding branches of the new organisation in various parts of the country whose number comes to about twenty. It is proposed to hold a political conference of the League in a central place like Bombay.

The Organisers of the League have decided to revive the "New India" from Madras with Dr. Arundale as the Editor, the first issue of which is expected to be out in about a week's time. The New India will be run mainly on the lines adopted by Dr. Annie Besant with the necessary modifications to suit present conditions. Its object will be to secure SWARAJ, that is internal independence and equal partnership in the Commonwealth of Nations-honourable interdependence. It will work for a Swadeshi constitution based on the Commonwealth of India Bill model, whose chief feature is the building up of India's freedom movement from the village upwards.

The Indian National League will work for solidarity among the various parties in India and proposes to do active work for India in 49 different countries of the world, whose sympathies Dr. Besant secured in her work for National Home Rule and Commonwealth of India League. The present organisation is only a successor of the above League.

The membership of the League is open to all who accept its creed. —A. P

H. E. H. FOR MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR?

Sequel To Transfer Of Gilgit Border Land To British Control

BOMBAY, May 4.

According to private advices received by the "United Press," from London, it is understood that the Government of India are thinking of recommending to His Majesty, the King Emperor, the name of the Maharaja of Kashmir for a special recognition of his services to the Empire in connection with the recent transfer of Gilgit border land to the British control.

The ceremonial signing of the transfer deed is to take place in London on May 6, the Silver Jubilee Day.

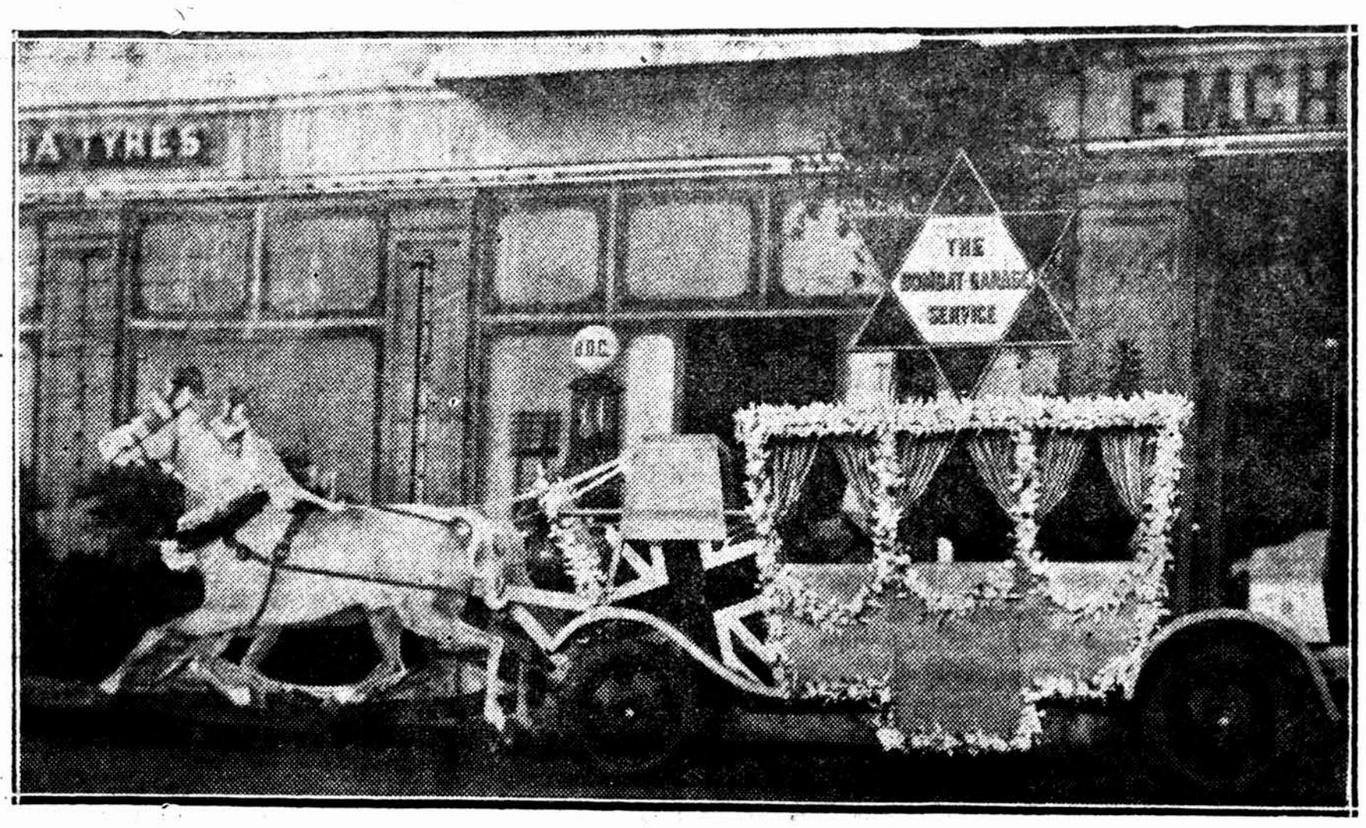
It is likely that the Maharaja will be made His Exalted Highness like the Nizam of Hyderabad instead of one of the Kings as published in the "Daily Express" of London some time ago.—United Press.

ENGLISH WEEKLY FOR LUCKNOW

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, May 3.

"New Crescent" is the name of the new English weekly which will be started next week under the editorship of Mr. Anisahmed Abbasi of "Daily Haqiqat" Lucknow. It will be the organ of progressive Muslim opinion. The paper is backed by the taluqdars of Oudh.



One of the best decorated cars in the commercial section of the Motor Rally, which took place on Saturday evening on the race course

TWENTY-FIVE EVENTFUL YEARS

Viceroy's Vision Of India's Progress To Dominion Status Under Emperor's Rule

SIMLA, May 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy has issued the following broadcast message on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the King-Emperor's accession to the Throne.

"It is with feelings of greatest pride and pleasure as His Majesty's representative in India that I send this message of greeting to all my fellow citizens throughout the country on this auspicious day and join with them in joyfully celebrating the fact that our beloved Sovereign has been spared to reign over us for the past twenty-five years and in praying that he may continue for many years to guide the destinies of the British Empire. During these years our King-Emperor has set us all the finest example of public service by his constant and abiding interest in the lives and fortunes of all classes and faces throughout the Empire, who gratefully and loyally look up to him as their beloved and trusted ruler."

WELFARE OF PEOPLE

"It has been my good fortune for sixteen of these twenty-five years to have been closely associated with the interests of India and her people. These years have been full of interest, and not without anxiety. I have seen the Princes and people of India giving of their best during the four years of the Great War and loyally and whole-heartedly taking their full share in helping to secure the safety of the British throne and the integrity and security of all parts of the British Empire. I have witnessed the immense developments that have taken place during these years in all branches of our administrative work for promoting the welfare and prosperity of all classes of our people. I have taken my share in promoting the great advance that has taken place in all matters connected with self-government. I have seen India steadily moving forward towards full and equal status and partnership with other Dominions under our Sovereign's rule."

"With these recollections in my mind, I feel that we can unitedly join together in putting aside all our differences to-day and gratefully thank our well beloved Sovereign for his devoted guidance and care for us and with deep loyalty send up our heart-felt prayer, "God save the King-Emperor."

The will of the late Captain Geofery Colman, Director of the famous mustard firm has been proved at £1,272,778. Estate duty amounting to £524,984 has been paid.

NEW RECORDS

FOR MAY 1935

Are Out!

A copy of the "H. M. V." May Supplement, Marathi or Gujarati, as illustrated here, giving full texts of songs of the New Records is available FREE from any authorised "H. M. V." dealer or write or call at *

FOR GENUINE SUPPLIES OF "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" BUY FROM "H. M. V." AUTHORISED DEALERS.

HEAR THESE TWO RECORDS FROM THE MAY ISSUE

G. N. JOSHI (Hindustani Record).

N5750 { Prit Sajawu Git Banawu / Mane Nahi Saiyyan

PROFESSOR NAZIRKHAN (Instrumental Record)

N5926 { Sitar Gat–Darbari Kanada / Sitar Gat–Adana

"His Master's Voice"

28, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 3 POINTS

Gold And Silver Slightly Higher

GRAINS UNCHANGED AND METALS CLOSED

BOMBAY, May 4.

On Saturday, crossrates ruled quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY ACTIVE.

New York cotton was fairly active under the influence of small buying orders.

GOLD STEADY AND SILVER HIGHER.

London gold was steady but silver was a shade higher.

WHEAT AND LINSEED PRICES UNCHANGED.

Wheat and linseed prices kept almost unchanged. Metals were closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, May 4.

Previous closing	.....	11.87
To-day's opening	.....	11.88
Difference	.....	+.01
To-day's closing	.....	11.90
Difference	.....	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, May 4.

Previous closing	.....	6.47
To-day's opening	.....	6.52
Difference	.....	+.05
To-day's closing	.....	6.50
Difference	.....	.+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August ..... Rs. 239

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 4.

The following were the opening ranges

May (11.77/11.77) 11.85/11.85
July (11.80/11.79) 11.88/11.88
October (11.42/11.42) 11.51/11.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 4.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (:6.51) 6.55
American July (6.45) 6.50
Egyptian March (8.08) 8.10
Egyptian July (8.08) 8.11

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 4. 10-45 p.m

Broach July-August fluctuated between Rs. 238-8 and Rs. 239-8 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 238-12 with New York closing futures 3 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 4.

Previous closing	.....	4.83 3/4
To-day's opening	.....	4.83 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	mutilated

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 4.

Previous closing	.....	4.83 7/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.83 1/2
To-day's closing	.....	4.83 5/8
Difference	.....	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, May 4.

Previous closing	.....	73.35
To-day's opening	.....	73.28
To-day's closing	.....	73.37
Difference	.....	+.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 4.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.83 1/2 and then slightly improved to 4.38 5/8 with a steadier tendency.

Franc opened at 73.28 and then advanced to 73.32 subsequently further rising to 73.37.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 4.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	33 3/8d	33 9/16d
Spot	33 9/16d	33 3/4d

LONDON GOLD

London, May 4.

Gold per ounce (£7-3-11 1/2) £7-4-1

DISCOUNTS

London, May 4.

3 months (5/8 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 p.c to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 4.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.54 3/4) 5.54 1/4
New York on Bombay (36.65) 36.65
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/8) 0.91 1/8
London on Shanghai (1-8) 1-8 5/8
London on Milan (58.71) 58.65
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 4.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 80/12, 81 and 81/6. The market was moderately active on better foreign news but fresh buying was lacking and prices eased under liquidation operations while further weakness set in later in the session and the market rapidly sunk on renewed liquidation and selling prices closed steady at Rs. 79/12, 80 and 80/6.

Gold opened at 35/12, 35/13/6 and 35/14/6. The market showed some slight activity on some scattered buying and covering but easiness of franc caused liquidation and local selling, finally prices closed steady at Rs. 35/13, 35/13/9 and 35/15.

MONEY MARKET

Good Demand For Credit

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 4.

Constant growth of treasury bill holdings parmarket houses together with the Stock Exchange and the monthend requirement caused a good demand for credit during the weekend and consequently the surplus of non-clearing lenders was generally, well absorbed and clearing bank accommodation was again freely drawn on.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 4.

Liverpool wheat opened easy May 63 1/2, July 66 1/2 October 68 5/8 trading continued disappointing owing to lack of speculative interest with hardly any important business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 4.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97 1/8. Prices kept fairly steady but there was nothing particularly interesting.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 4.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£225 1/4 buyers £225 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed.

Lead (£13 1/8 buyers £13 3/16 sellers. Irregular) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 3/4 to £36) closed.

Glasgow (£70) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 1/4) 2-6 1/4

JUTE

Crop May-June (£18 7/16 sellers) £18 3/8 paid and value.
Dunlop May (£21) £21
Lightning May (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (5 9/16) 5 9/16 paid and value.
April-June (5 7/8) 5 7/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal (£15 3/16) £15 1/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(September Delivery.)

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, May 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	7	1	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	1	9
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	1	9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	7	1	9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7	1	9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7	1	9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7	1	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 4.

Wheat May	4	8	0
Linseed May	6	14	0

The tone was steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 4.

General Motor (dol 29 3/8) dol 30 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 13 7/8) dol 14
U. S. Steel Commons (dol 31 1/4) 32 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) dol 85 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 4.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

INDO-CEYLON TRADE

Special Officer Discusses With Ahmedabad Mill-Owners

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

A special meeting of the committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association was held to-day at which Mr. R. H. Bassett, Special Officer, deputed by the Ceylon Government as the Ceylon Trade Representative in India attended to discuss questions affecting trade between Ceylon and India in general and exports of Indian cotton piecegoods to Ceylon in particular.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Association, welcomed Mr. Bassett and expressed the hope that it would be in the interest of both countries to adjust their trade relations on an equitable, mutually agreed basis.

Mr. Bassett replied expressing similar sentiments. He then showed certain samples of piecegoods which were used by the Sinhalese population in Ceylon and which could well be manufactured by Indian Mills. He explained the system of quota in respect of Japanese piecegoods which applied to Ceylon from August.—A. P.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Jutes were steady and unchanged. Coals were unchanged. Teas were firm. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities: 3 per cent New Loan 1941 100/12; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 92/14; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 116/10 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101/4 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Conty 379/8 small lot; Reserve Bank 116/8.

Cottons: Kesoram 3/11.

Jutes: Anglo India 463/8 small lot; Barnagore 168; Howrah 55/15; Hukumchand 14/2; Kamarhatty 537; National 24/8.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ordy 19; Bengal Telephone pref 14/13; Benares Elec. 14/8; B. I. Corpn. ordy 3/6; India General Navigation ordy 110/8; Murree Brewery 186; Samastipore 9/8; Teas: Bishwanauth 27/9; Manpabarrie 226/8; Teapore ordy 9/8.—A. P.

Governor Opens Bandra Gymkhana Pavilion

Opening the Bandra Gymkhana Pavilion on Saturday the Governor of Bombay said:—

I have seldom come across a more successful example of the co-operative method applied to the establishment of a community on its own land. In the first instance, under the inspiration and by the steady perseverance of the late Mr. Rebello, the precarious tenure of a number of individual holdings was secured by the formation of the Salsette Co-operative Housing Society in 1918.

Then, having secured the land, the Society seems to have set itself with admirable foresight to use its funds for providing all the amenities necessary to a suburban colony.

From the first the Society seems to have followed a long-sighted policy. Having secured its land and streets, and made possible the building of houses, including a school, the Society decided to keep open a sufficient area for a park and to provide means for recreation.

A year ago the scheme for building a Pavilion took final shape, and the foundation stone was laid by the late Mrs. Bell. It is a matter of the deepest regret that she is no longer with us to see the completion of the work then begun.

In conclusion, I wish all prosperity to your Society and to the Bandra Gymkhana, and I hope that this Pavilion which I am now about to open will for long contribute to the enjoyment of the East Indians of Bandra.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 4

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 240/4 for Broach J/A and advanced to Rs. 241/4 on short covering and scattered buying. Later on there was some protfit taking by prominent operator and prices declined to Rs. 239/12. At this level there was some buying and the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 5 points and closed at a rise of 3 points. There was profit-taking in the local market which depressed prices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a	p.
Broach A/M.	246	12	0
Broach J/A.	238	12	0
New Broach A/M.	225	0	0
Oomra May	214	8	0
Oomra July	214	0	0
New Oomra D/J	200	0	0
Bengal May	137	8	0
Bengal July	139	0	0
New Bengal D/J	139	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 4.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal—				
U P ...	147	142	138	135
Panjab ...	147	142	138	135
Rajputana ...	148	143	139	136
Oomra No. 3	222	219	216	212 ...
C. P. No. 1	239	236	233	229 ...
C. P. No. 2	229	226	223	219 ...
Broach No. 2	...	257	253	249 244
Punjab-Ame.	...	287	283	279 274
Surat	...	337	333	329 324
Rajpipla	...	337	333	329 324
Navsari	...	342	338	334 329

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 4.

85 Khatav Mill Kotkapura 10 on
100 G G Kesha Telhara 217 1/2
50 Kotkapura Anjangaon 3 1/2 on
50 Kotkapura Khandwa 5 off
400 Langli and Co. Akola 5 on
200 G G Kesha and Co. Jalgaon 1 off
200 G G Kesha and Co. Dhamangaon 4 1/2 on
81 Narshi Nagshi Anjangaon 3 on
75 Narshi Nagshi Pusad 4 on
50 Langli and Co. Munwath Road 1 on
129 G G Kesha and Co. Palaj Bhavbhav.
125 Breul and Co. Khamgaon 2 on

READY OCTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 4

Bengal Superfine	156
Bengal Fine	146
Bengal F G	142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146
Sindh-Punjab F G	142
Wardha-Hingt	239
Nagpur/Savner	241
Pundhurna	324
Yeotmal	222
Arvi	222
Ellichpur	221
Berar	216/218
Khamgaon	218/220
Mulkapur	212/214
Khandesh	211/214
Jalna/Sailu	211/214
Burwah-Sanavad	217/219
Broach Fine	257
Punjab/American	284
Punjab/American mix	264
Cambodia	319
Compta Good	289
Kampala	370
Busoga	367
Jinja	361

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 4

Broach A/M opening 249 1/4; highest 251 1/2; lowest 247 3/4; closing 247 3/4

Broach J/A opening 241; highest 243; lowest 239 3/4; closing 239 3/4

Broach A/M 1936 opening 224 3/4; highest 225 1/4; lowest 222; closing 223 1/4

Oomra May opening 214 1/2; highest 214 1/2; lowest 212 1/2; closing 212 1/2

Oomra July opening 215 1/2; highest 215 1/2; lowest 212 3/4; closing 212 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 201 1/2; highest 201 1/2; lowest 199; closing 199.

Bengal May opening 139 1/2; highest 139 1/2; lowest 137 1/4; closing 137 1/4

Bengal July opening 141 1/2; highest 141 1/2; lowest 139; closing 139

Bengal D/J opening 142; highest 142; lowest 139; closing 139

Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 15 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-35) Rs. 8 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 36 1/2

Rise In Cement Shares

Market Displays Good Tone

STEEL SHARES VERY STEADY

BOMBAY, May 4.

The Share Bazar opened quiet but steady and with good enquiry for cement shares, prices recorded steady improvement in all speculative shares. Tata Steel and Hydro Electric shares were fairly active but later on met long liquidation. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the tone of the market was very steady throughout the session. Business was restricted and the market will remain closed on Monday.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 4.

100	Ahm. Advance	285	0
500	Bom. Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	881	4
250	Bradbury	108	12
100	Century	286	4
100	Central India	332	8
100	Colaba	132	8
100	Coorla	107	8
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	5	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	380	0
1	E D Sassoon	0	3 3
100	Finlay	111	4
100	Gokak	191	4
1000	Hindustan	1,725	0
100	Indore	75	0
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	70	0
100	Kohinoor	209	6
250	Laxmi	685	0
100	Madhavji	11	0
250	Madras United	45	0
1000	Morarji	1,050	0
250	Model	57	8
50	Mysore	108	12
200	New Great	160	0
100	Oosmanshahi	57	8
100	Phoenix	328	12
25	Sassoon Silk	39	0
1000	Sholapur	2,300	0
50	Simplex	90	10
100	Swadeshi	211	4
100	Swan	82	0
25	Tata	13	0
500	Vishnu	1425	0
1000	Western	900	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	95	8
25-50	Central	34	12
500	Imperial	1,530	0
125-500	Imp. Cont.	375	0
50-100	India	119	8
5	Union	5	4

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	47	2
70	Gwalior	113	12
160	Indian	411	4
40	Katni Defd.	1,350	0
100	Katni Ord.	392	8
75	Okha	222	8
10	Punjab	26	12
100	Shahbad	428	12
70	United	87	8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12	0
15-75	New India	41	12
200	Oriental	4600	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	10

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000	Andhra Valley	1,672	8
10	Ajmer	11	0
50	Bombay Tram	156	4
100	Bombay Suburban	177	8
10	Broach	11	8
100	Karachi	230	0
100	Poona	217	8
100	Surat	198	2
100	Tata Hydro	180	0
1000	Tata Power	1,570	0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Prantij	862	2
100	Amr. Patty	116	4
100	C Province	91	4
100	Dhond Baramati	93	8
100	Gujarat	70	0
100	Mandra Bhon	95	8
100	Pachora Jamner	92	0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93	0
500	Tapty Valley	770	0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	26	0
30	Tata Steel Defd.	720	0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148	4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	170	0
50	Belapur Sugar	315	0
250	Bombay Steam	290	0
125	Bombay Burma	356	4
15	Bom. Burma Contry.	117	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 4

Century 281 286 285 288 285 286/4
Bombay Dyeing 877 882 880 885 880 886/4
Kohinoor 208 206 209 208 210 209/6
Central India 328 335 332
New Great 155 153 160 157 160
Simplex 85 88 86 88 90/10
Swadeshi 210 212 211/4
Bundi 46/8 46/6 47/2 47
I Cement 397 401 400 416 410 408 411/4
Punjab 26/2 27 26/12
Shahabad 416 430 435 430 428/12
Andhra 1663 1677 1672 1667 1672/8
Tata Hydro 180 181 180
Tata Power 1552 1580 1565 1578 1562 1568 1572 1570
Tram Ord 156/4
T Steel Defd 722 717 740 727 731 728 732 730 735 720 727 723 720
T Steel Ord 147/8 150/4 148/8 149 148 148/8 148
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 170 171 170/12
Bellapur 315 312 316 313 315 314 315
B Steam 286 290
B Burma 358 356 357 355 357 356/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 4

The local silver market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Vaishakh delivery fluctuated between Rs. 81/2 and Rs. 80/10. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited business.

Yesterday New York silver prices advanced by 1 1/4 cents to 72 1/2 cents. Montreal silver futures advanced 130 to 200 points with May 73.00, July 74.30 and September 75.00. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-8 1/2

London market was 3/16d. up to-day and the local market was quiet as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	79	14	0
1st settlement	80	2	0
2nd settlement	80	8	0
Ready gold	35	13	6
1st settlement	35	14	0
2nd settlement	35	15	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 3

Spot	33 3/8
Forward	33 9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 3

Good Bars Fine per oz. £7-3-11-1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd May 9,066 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,885,958 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,856,801 bales

Increase 29,157 bales

8sh. Br B Petrol	3	6
50 Bombay Telephone	106	8
100 Indian Bleaching	138	12
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	505	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	491	14
100 Port Canning	592	8
15 Scindia	10	6
30 Tata Construction	76	0
25 Tata Oil	18	4
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,340	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	280	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	78	8
5 p.c. Central India	503	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143	12
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	141	4
7½ p c Tata Power	1375	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175	0
7½ p c Tata Steel 2nd	170	12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	14	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	635	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, May 4

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 92/15
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 92/15
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/14

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/14
4 per cent 1943 105/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 per cent 1935 100/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106/8

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 93 and declined to Rs. 92/12. and closed at Rs. 92/15.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 4

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
To 15th May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 July
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/8
Banks selling T T 275 1/8
Banks buying T T 272 3/8

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 550
Banks buying D D 560

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 3/8 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 3/4 nominal

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 164 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 114

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.83 5/8 3rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/2 4th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 4th instant
Java/London 7.15 4th instant
London/Paris 73.35 3rd instant
London/Belgium 28.59 3rd instant
London/Switzerland 14.95 1/2 3rd instant
London/Italy 58.75 3rd instant
London/Berlin 12.02 3rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd instant
London/New York 4.84 3rd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.16 3rd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £7-4-4 2nd instant £7-3-11 1/2 3rd instant

Silver London Ready 32 3/8 2nd instant 33 3/8 3rd instant

Silver London Forward 32 1/2 2nd instant 33 9/16 3rd instant

Silver New York Ready 71 1/2 nominal 2nd instant 73 3rd instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 2nd instant 9/16 per cent 3rd instant

London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 2nd instant 5/8 per cent 3rd instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 2 per cent.

3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.

6 Mos. 2 1/4, per cent.

Tone: Steady

BAR GOLD EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, May 4

Bar gold worth Rs. 13,56,151 was exported from Bombay during the week ended May 4.

The whole shipment was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, it was shipped aboard the s.s. 'Viceroy of India', which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,27,59,55,590

Worse Than Existing Constitution

Chamber President Denounces India Bill Scheme

Attitude Of Government In Many Matters Proves Hollowness Of Claim That Responsible Government Is Being Conferred

BOMBAY SATURDAY.

Speaking at the Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Cha ıber to-day, the President Mr. Manu Subedar said a new constitution worse than the existing one was being foisted on India.

The hollowness of the claim that responsible Government was being given to India was proved by the attitude of the Government in many matters, said the President, with which he proceeded to deal with in detail.

Speaking at the Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to-day Mr. Manu Subedar, President, said:

The progress or the India Bill in Parliament shows how Indian opinion of all sections has been ignored and how a new constitution, which, many informed people think, is even worse than the existing constitution is being foisted on India.

The commercial community is directly interested in the provisions relating to finance and commerce, in the reserve powers and in the safeguards which, as you know, have been universally codemned and on which a clear statement of the commercial community's views was made by me at the last meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at Delhi. The hollowness of the claim that responsible government is being given to India is, however, proved by the attitude of Government in many small matters.

Port Trust Chairman.

As an illustration, I would mention to you how for the last eleven years this Chamber has urged over and over again the desirability of putting an Indian as Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. The suggestion that no Indian is suitable for this place would be ridiculous, if it were not a deliberate libel on the whole community. The evasive replies given by the Government of Bombay for so many years and their studied silence to our last representation on this subject, would indicate that Government are negligent and altogether unmindful of the feelings and sentiments of Indians. The administration of the Port Trust has been extravagant and the financial difficulties of the Port Trust have contributed to the diversion of trade from Bombay.

It is our belief that Indian aspirations in this direction could be satisfied with very good results all round, and it is a gerat pity that Lord Brabourne's Government is missing this chance of conciliating resposible business opinion in India on this subject. Is there any wonder that the oft-repeated homilies of the Governor on the advantages of the new reformed constitution fall on deaf ears?

A similar sacrifice of Indian interests in regard to Burma and a defiance of public opinion, which is unparalieled even in the annals of the Indian Government, have been disclosed in the Assembly, where a definite promise that members of the Assembly and Indians generally would be associated with an enquiry into the financial relations between India and Burma and the allocation of relative obligations, has been ignored. These are the pointers, which show which way the wind is blowing.

Indians Abroad.

Government's claim that they are safeguarding Indian interests in India does not excite confidence because of what they have failed to do abroad. Complains have been received by our Chamber of ill-treatment and discrimination against Indians from many parts, such as Cochin-China, Java, Ceylon and Singapore. The position of Indians in South Africa and Kenya is also causing anxiety.

In the matter of the acute problem of Zanzibar, Government have failed this country and themselves in so far as they have failed to carry out the recommendations of even their own trusted officer. A single piece of good work in connection with Indians abroad, as in the case of Zanzibar, would have a more reassuring effect about England's general attitude and her 'bona fides' in regard to India, than all the appeals from the Secretary of State downwards made to Indians to trust Government and to work the new constitution.

Indian Stores Department

This Chamber can rightly claim that it was through its persistent fight, that the Indian Stores Department and the system of purchase in India by Rupee tender came into existence. A specialised purchasing department, possessing information of markets, is always an advantage to any government in the world, so long as such department is not corrupt, and we have not yet heard any breadth of scandal in connection with the India Stores Department.

If it is maintained at the same pitch of efficiency, which has been achieved under the present head Sir James Pitkheatley, this Department would deserve full commendation and support of the public. In view, however, of the impending departure of Sir James Pitkheatley, the present head, whose indefatigable labour sound common sense and technical kowledge have been helpful in building up this Department, the public might entertain apprehensions as to the future. In such matters, everything depends on the direction at the top, and it is to be hoped that Government will take steps, which will ensure the continuance of the good work so far achieved.

The sections, which have not yet come as much in the purview of the Indian Stores Department and therefore, of economical and sound purchase are the Military and the Railways. It is notorious in the bazars of India that contracts in connection with both Military and Railways have been the basis of the foundation of many a fortune. From the point of view of the public it means that more money has been paid out than was necessary. if the matters had been handled competently and with the same scruples, which have come to be associated with the Indian Stores Department. Since the Military budget is an annual occasion for the demand of economy, it is only fair that Government must show that the greatest care is exercised in the outlay of the tax-payers' money.

There is one section of popular representation, to which Government have not hitherto responded and that is the request for the abolition of the Stores Department in London. Any government, which runs two parallel machineries for the same purpose, is not only spending more but is creating an unhelthy rivalry. The Indian public are bound to consider that the London Stores Department is primarily interested in purchases being made abroad to swell their own figures, rather than any purchases being made in India. The whole gravamen of the public demand for the adoption of the rupee tender system was that, the purchase in the United Kigdom or elsewhere should stop.

British Preference.

The position of British preference in India enforced on us through the Ottawa Agreement is one which has favoured the British industries but has not secured any corresponding advantages to India, whatever the official apologists may say. This is the case not merely in India but in other parts of the Empire also.

Sir George Schuster has been repaying his obligations to this country by pointing out to the British public in what directions India could buy more British goods and he refers particularly to seven articles, viz: chemicals, cutlery, dyes, electrical goods, machinery, paper and motor vehicles. India increased her imports of these seven items from £12,500,000 per year before the war to £28,000,000 in 1933/34. How every new invention has caused a drain from this country is pointed out by his reference to motor cars, telephones, wireless apparatus, gramophones, cinema films, refrigerators and air-coditioning plants, in which, he thinks, India would develop new demands and offer a vast market. These pointers are an indication to the business community in India. For most of these industries India has the necessary raw materials and the organising capacity as well as the capital, if only the necessary enterprise was forthcoming.

Tariff Confusion In India.

The ex-Finance Member then naively raises the issue as to whether it was worth while for India to have expanded her Textile industry engaging 180,000 people more and charging the consumer an extra price indicated by 25 to 50 per cent. protection. Echoes of this were found recently in the sentiment expressed in the Legislature by Sir James Grigg, who seeems to consider that protection is overdone in India and that the time has arrived for an alround reduction in the tariffs. We also desire a readjustment of the tariffs because the system has grown haphazardly without any programme or planning of any kind. We would like to see an organisation parallel to that which has built up in a short time the tariff system in the United Kingdom. I am referring to the Import Duties Advisory Committee, which recently completed three years' work and was appointed under the Import Duties Act, 1932.

Trade And Indian States.

The Government of India would have deserved the congratulations of the business community if the report that a settlement had been reached with the maritime States of Kathiawar, were correct and if Bhavnagar had been included therein. Such a settlement should see the removal of all customs barriers and the end of the efforts to divert and in some cases to misdirect trade.

If the Finance Member is really keen about his ideas on free trade, I would suggest to him the establishment of complete free trade on the continent of India, so that goods can move freely as and when they are wanted without the interposition of many and vexatious customs and other levies at the boundary lines between Indian States and British India. This ought to help in removing the depression of trade, through which this country is passing.

Discrimination Against Indian Goods.

From the plight of several industries in India at present it would appear that they are at a disadvantage vis-a-vis their more powerful foreign rivals. Prominent amongst these must be mentioned the Shipping and Insurance Companies. But a subtle discrimination against Indian manufactures pervades the minds of all those who control British enterprises in India.

It is the duty of every patriotic Indian whenever he receives any information on this subject, whenever he finds foreign articles preferred to Indian articles, directly or indirectly, to pass it on to one of Indian Chambers of Commerce, so that it may be possible to ascertain how far there is deliberate discrimination against Indian products at the hands of British-managed concerns in India, and whether anything could be done about it.

Income-Tax Reform.

It is disappointing that the Finance Member was not able to give any relief in taxation generally, and specifically in taxation on industries. There is one direction in which I should like to recommend relief in taxation to Indian industries during the next few years, and that is the exemption from tax of that portion of the profits of an industrial concern, which is not distributed but which is used specifically for replacement of obsolete plants. So rapid is the march of invention and so difficult is the position in India in competition with industry abroad, that this relief is urgently called for.

I may say in connection with this that the idea of calling for British experts to overhaul the income-tax system of India could be only accepted by us on the basis that Indian businessmen would be associated with this enquiry.

Commercial Organisation.

I would like to impress on the business community in India the importance of organisation of commerce like this Chamber. In Western countries such organisations are live bodies. Every firm that can afford the membership charges becomes a member and regards the same as an outlay and as a form of insurance. It is the business of such organisations then to study the problems that may be brought before them from time to time and to take them up with the public authorities. They are watching the progress of trade and safeguarding the interests of the mercantile community in a manner in which no individual can do for himself.

The fact that many large firms in India and communities, who have shown great enterprise in busiuess have not yet learnt the importance of organising themselves in Associations is the sign of India's backwardness in this matter. The danger against

(Continued on page 6).

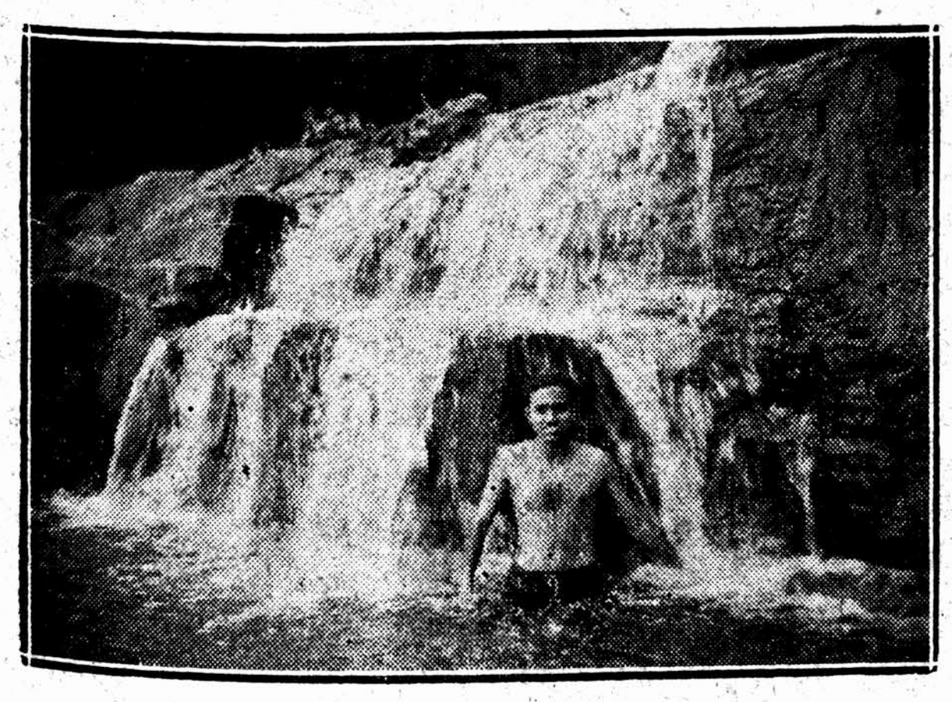
POONA SEVA SADAN

Some of the Harijan ladies studying in the Seva Sadan, Poona.

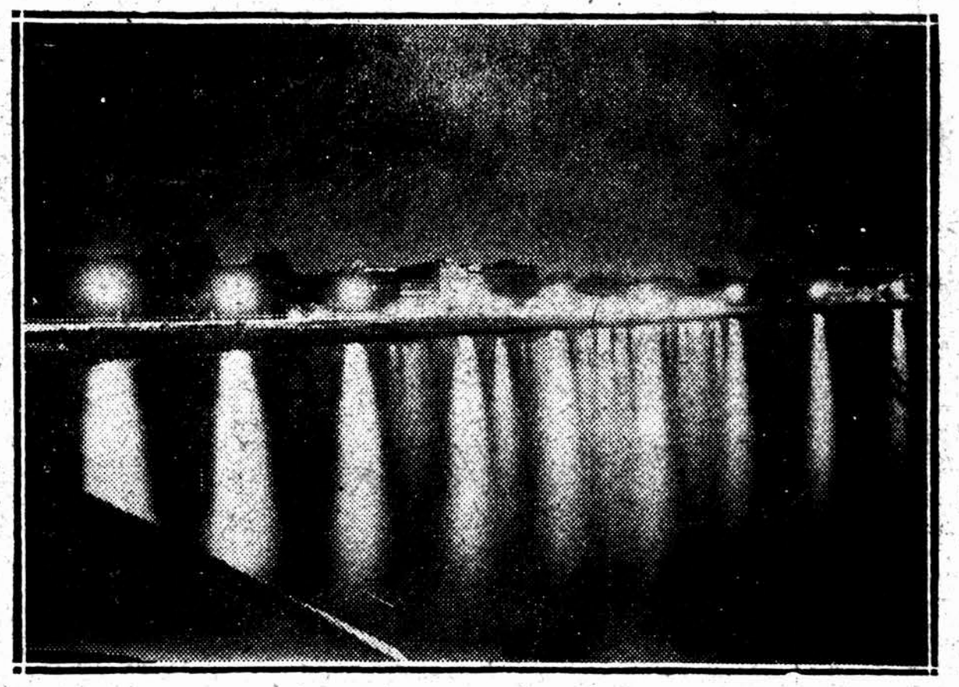
Sewing and Embroidery Class.

Evening Prayers at the Seva Sadan.

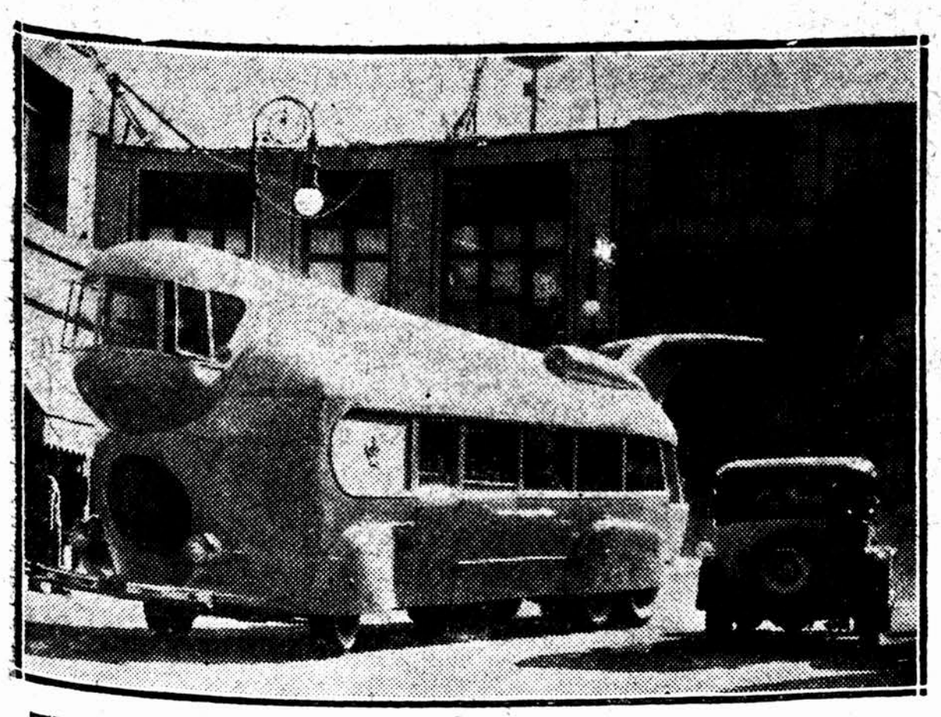
Lessons in Envelope-making.



That Holiday Feeling !



Chowpatty (Bo mbay) by Night.



This ultra-modernistic autobus to be seen in Hollywood now is 47 ft. long, 13 ft. wide, has accommodation for 30 passengers, and is equiped with a combination Restaurant counter and Bar, a music room and an observation platform.

Scotch in case lots ! Not 12 bottles but 12 puppies. That is what Mrs. Jean, Scotch Terrier presented to her owner in Los Angeles. A second mother had to be called to help with the squirming litter.

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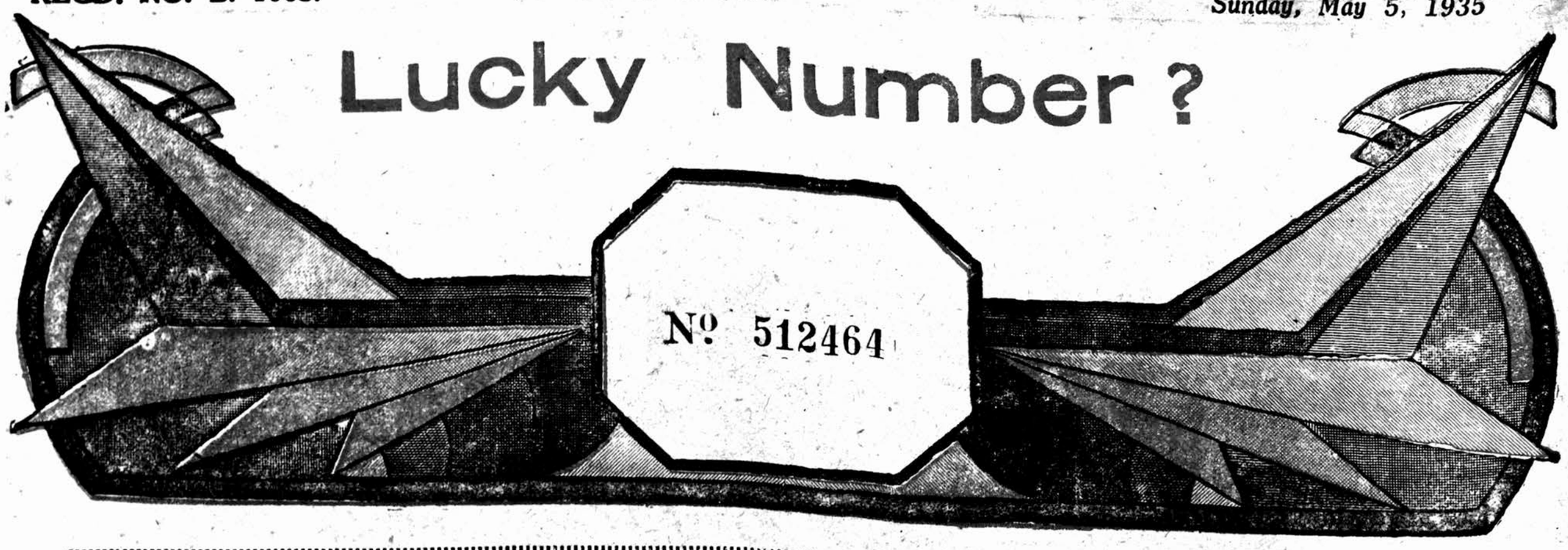
on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

Sunday, May 5, 1935

Lucky Number ?



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All Wasting Diseases

★

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

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